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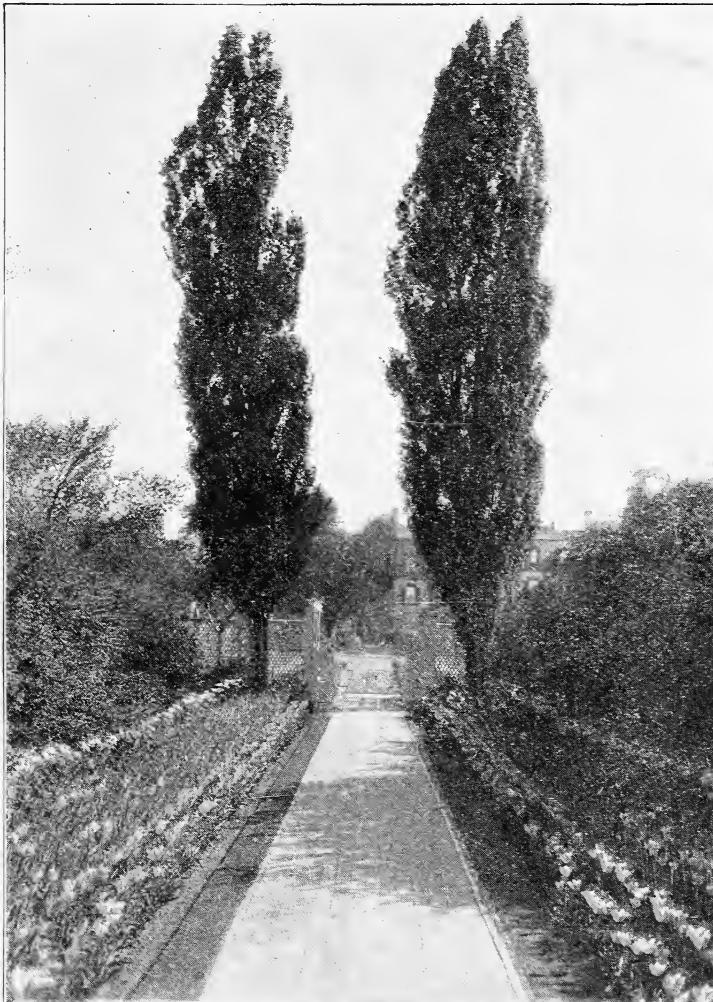
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CLINGMAN NURSERY

Fifty Years Experience in Nursery and Orchard



Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses and Evergreens

KEITHVILLE

:: :: ::

LOUISIANA

Instructions to Patrons

Always address all communications to CLINGMAN NURSERY, and not to individuals.

ORDER NOW. Do not wait until you are ready to plant. Frequently orders sent late cannot be filled in full. Send us your order now, it will be carefully filled, when you desire it shipped. When making out your order, write the full and correct name of the article desired as given in the catalog.

EXPRESS. In all cases when possible, we advise our customers to have their goods forwarded by express. Plants, trees, etc., are now taken by the express companies at a reduction from the regular merchandise rate.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS. Give plain and explicit directions for shipping. If by freight, state route. When no directions are given, we shall use our best judgment in forwarding; but in all cases shipments are at purchaser's risk, after receipt is taken from the transportation company. Freight and express rates given on application.



PACKING. We have every appliance for packing in the best possible manner. A large force of thoroughly trained men are entrusted with this labor.

SUBSTITUTION. We desire to follow our customers' wishes in every particular, and find that the majority wish us to make second selection for them in case it proves impossible to furnish the exact variety or grade specified. We are perfectly willing to give them the benefit of our long experience and shall do so unless otherwise directed.

ERRORS. We exercise the utmost care in filling orders, but during the rush of the busy season an error is occasionally made, and satisfactory correction will be promptly made upon notification. Keep a copy of your order for comparison. All claims for errors must be made within five days after receipt of goods, otherwise they will not be entertained.

RESPONSIBILITY. Our responsibility extends only to persons purchasing direct from us. We also disclaim any responsibility for failure arising from defective planting, or from subsequent faulty treatment or cultivation, and we are not in any respect responsible for any loss or damage resulting therefrom. While we exercise the greatest care to have all our trees and plants true to name, well grown and packed in the best possible manner, and hold ourselves in readiness to replace all trees or plants that may accidentally prove untrue to name, free of charge. It is mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall not in any case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for such trees or plants as prove untrue.

SHIPPING SEASON. This usually commences about the first of November, or as soon as the plants are sufficiently dormant to lift with safety, and for all open-ground trees and plants continue until the middle of March, or until the buds begin to swell.

INSECTS AND DISEASES. Our Nurseries are free from disease. Certificate of the State Entomologist is attached to every shipment.

VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME. If notified in advance, we will take pleasure in meeting visitors at the station. Keithville is quite accessible, having ten passenger trains daily.

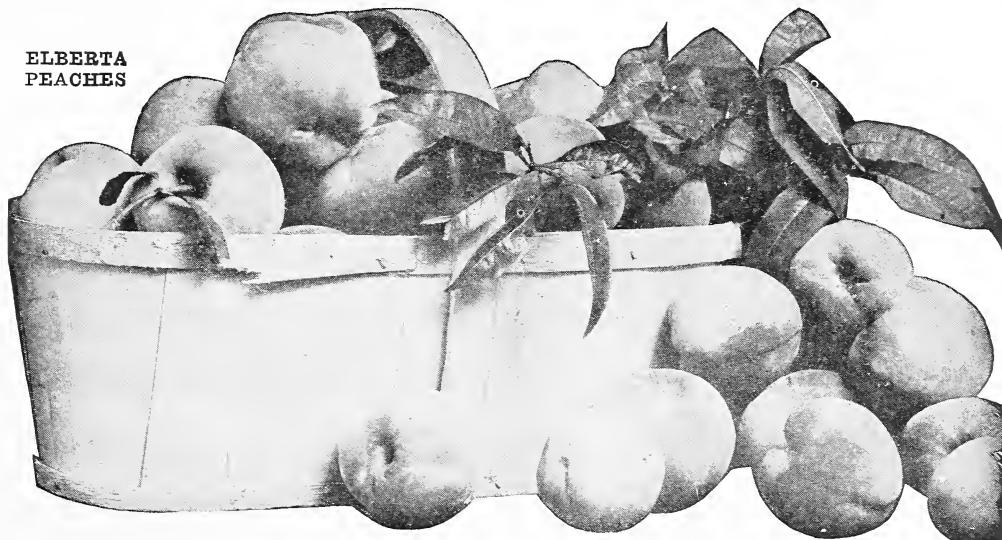
THE NURSERY GROUNDS comprise a tract of 1100 acres unsurpassed for this purpose, the diversity of its soils enabling every class of nursery stock to be grown, and giving that firm texture of wood and abundance of fibrous roots so necessary in successful transplanting.

Clingman Nursery, Keithville, La.

THE JEFFERSON HIGHWAY RUNS THROUGH OUR GROUNDS.

Clingman Selected Peaches

The Peach is queen of fruits. Its rich and unsurpassed flavor, delicious sweets and acids, beautiful and gorgeous tints and colors, graceful shapes and forms, make it the universal favorite. In the South the Peach holds first place as a commercial fruit. Its many varieties furnish a long ripening period, extending from May until November, giving a continual supply to local and distant markets and suited for table, for cooking, canning, drying and preserving.



Standard Varieties

Victor (S. C.)—Size below medium, quality best, mottled bright carmine. May 10-15.

Sneed (S. C.)—Creamy white, carmine blush, flesh white, fine grain, juicy. May 10th to 15th.

Alexander (S. C.)—Highly colored, flesh greenish white, good quality. May 20.

Greensboro (F.)—Large white, red cheek, one of the best early market sorts. June 1-5.

Triumph (F.)—Dark orange yellow, quality good, abundant bearer, requires thinning. June 10th.

Yellow Swan (F.)—Flesh yellow, quality the best of its season. June 1st to 10th.

Arp's Beauty (F.)—A large yellow peach ripening early, productive and good. June 5th to 10th.

Carmen (F.)—Large creamy white, deep blush, flesh tender, fine flavor, a prolific bearer. June 15th to 20th.

St. John (F.)—Orange yellow, deep red cheek, juicy, sweet, highly flavored. June 20.

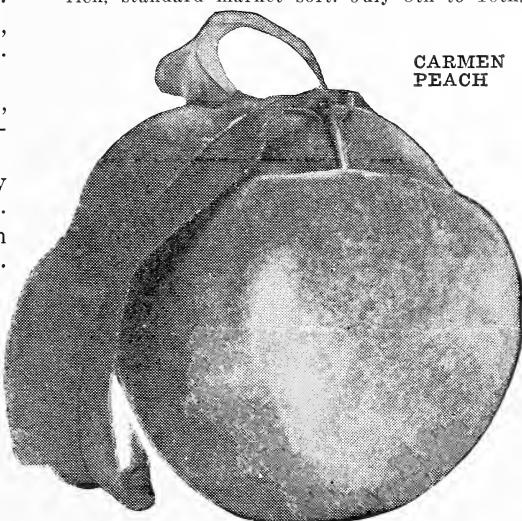
Mamie Ross (C.)—Medium to large, creamy white, red cheek, very prolific, best early cling. June 20th.

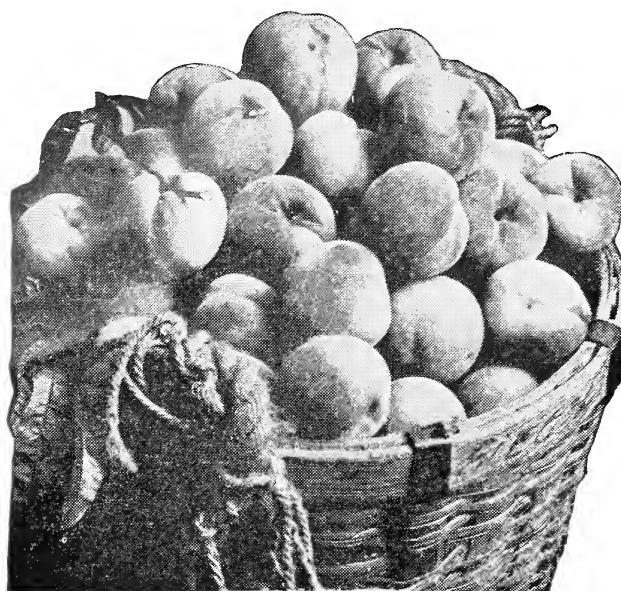
Hiley (Early Belle) (F.)—Large white, beautiful red cheek, best quality and a good shipper. June 25th to 30th.

Amelia (F.)—Very large, melting, vinous, sweet, highly flavored, best for home use. July 1st.

Slaphey (F.)—Clear, golden yellow, dark cheek, flesh yellow, sweet. July 5th.

Early Crawford (F.)—Flesh yellow, juicy and rich, standard market sort. July 5th to 10th.





HALE PEACHES

Belle of Georgia (F)—Skin white, flesh firm, excellent flavor, rapid grower, bears early. July 5th to 10th.

Elberta (F)—The best, most largely and widely planted of all peaches. July 5th to 10th.

General Lee (C)—Oblong, carmine wash, flesh fine grained, melting, juicy. July 10.

Globe (F)—Large golden yellow, red blush, flesh yellow, quality best. July 10th to 15th.

Crawford's Late (F)—One of the best and most profitable peaches, flesh yellow, red cheek. July 10th to 15th.

Thurber (F)—Medium to large, skin white, crimson mottling, fine texture, juicy and vinous. July 10th.

Chinese Cling (C)—Very large, oblong, skin clear straw color, almost transparent; juicy and sweet. July 15th.

Champion (F)—Large creamy white, red cheek, rich and juicy. July 20th.

Burke (C)—Very large, roundish oblong, skin pale creamy, slightly shaded; juicy, sweet and vinous. July 20th to 25th.

Orange Cling (C)—Skin fuzzy, rich lemon yellow, slightly blush, flesh firm, clear yellow to seed. July 30th.

Stump the World (F)—Large, white, bright red cheek, juicy and sweet, fine market variety. July 25th.

Oldmixon Cling (C)—Large, round, red cheek, sweet, firm, juicy. August 1st.

White English Cling—Large, round, red cheek, sweet, firm, juicy. August.

Henry Brown (C)—Large, creamy white, highly flavored, juicy and sweet. August 10th.

Salway (F)—Dull yellow, mottled brownish red, fine flavor. August 15th.

Henrietta (C)—Orange yellow, crimson cheek, flesh yellow, firm, sweet, highly flavored. August 25th.

Indian Blood (C)—Large dark claret, flesh deep red, vinous, sweet, juicy. August 20th.

Half Indian—Large and yellow marbled flesh, highly flavored. August.

Fox Seedling (C)—Large, skin white, red cheek, flesh melting, sweet and good. September 5th.

Krummel's Late (F)—Big, yellow and good. September 10th to 20th.

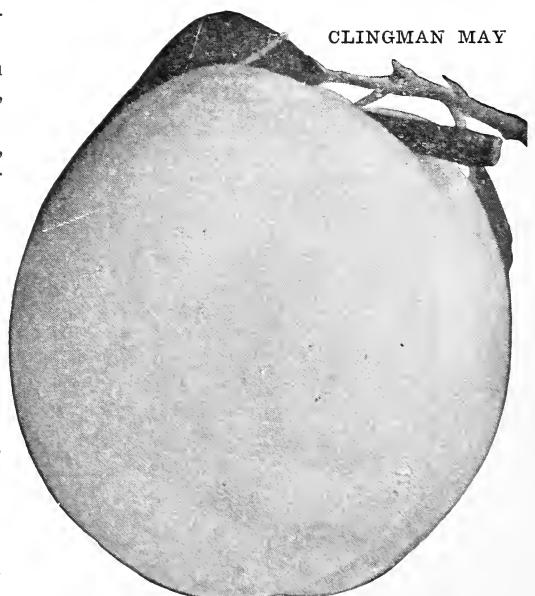
Heath Cling (C)—Large, oval, sharp apex, flesh white, rich and juicy. Sept. 1 to 5.

Stinson's October (C)—Large, white, good flavor; profitable late peach. Oct. 15th.

Special Varieties

Clingman May (S. C.)—Fruit large and firm, very uniform, dark rich crimson, flesh white, highly flavored. May 20th. Our own introduction, and one of the best; has maintained its reputation for over thirty years.

CLINGMAN MAY



Mayflower (S. C.)—Medium size, round, covered with red, blooms late, very hardy, flavor excellent. May 10th.

Red Bird (C)—Large creamy white covered with red, very showy, good shipper and a popular market variety; quality good. June 5th.

Excelsior (C)—Large creamy white, dark rich blush, skin tough, flesh tender, excellent flavor, a very fine eating peach, the best of its season. June 20.

Hale (F)—New, originated by J. P. Hale, known as the "Million-Dollar-Peach." Large, round yellow with red cheeks, quality one of the best. July 5th to 15th.

✓ **Yazoo Cling (C)**—Seedling of Chinese Cling, hardy and wonderfully productive; clear white, shaded red on the sunny side; flesh white, delicate and rich flavor, fine eating peach; best for canning and preserving. August 1st.

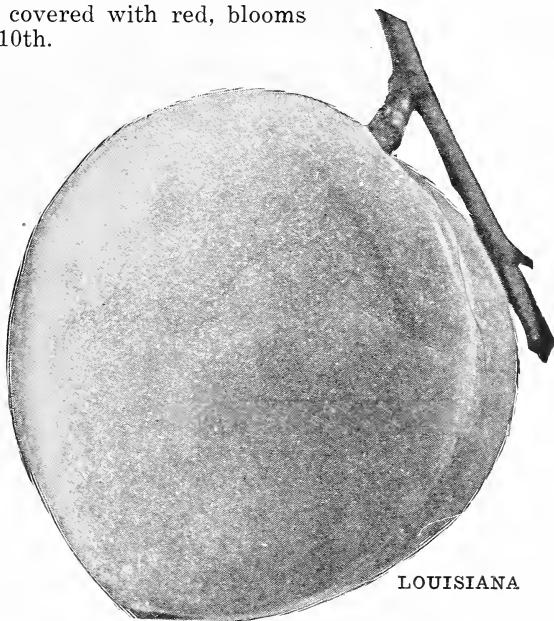
✓ **Arkansas (C)**—Our latest introduction, and unreservedly the best late peach we have ever seen; beautiful creamy white, blush cheek, as fine looking and juicy as any midsummer peach. September 5th to 15th.

Late Superior (C)—Medium size, creamy white, skin greenish yellow, blooms late, excellent flavor and good bearer. September 15th to 20th.

No. 1 Early Elberta (F)—Very similar to Elberta, not quite so large, flavor good. June 10th.

No. 2 Caddo (F)—Large yellow, delicious flavor, fine color, good grower and prolific. June 20th to 25th.

No. 3 Elberta (F)—Very large, bright yellow with red cheek, highly flavored. July 10.



No. 4 Louisiana (F)—Our new freestone of the Elberta type, ripening ten days later; large size, beautiful shaded with crimson over yellow flesh, very superior flavor. July 20th.

No. 5 De Soto (F)—A seedling of the Chinese Cling, large yellow freestone of the Elberta type; good flavored, and a very desirable addition to our list. August 1st.

No. 6 Autumn King (F)—Large yellow with red cheek, flesh yellow, buttery, rich and sweet, good flavor. September 1st.

June Budded Peach Trees

Commercial Sorts Only

We do not recommend these to the average planter. They are "baby" trees, and unless one knows just how to handle them, bring them up, which takes time and a knowledge of what and when to do, we would advise that he buy and plant the "grown-up" trees.

Elberta, Red Bird, Arp's Beauty, Belle of Georgia and Carmen.

We grow only the above list of varieties in June buds. Orders for these must be in multiples of 25, and for not less than 100 trees.

We usually have small trees of both Peach and Apple in general varieties at June bud prices.

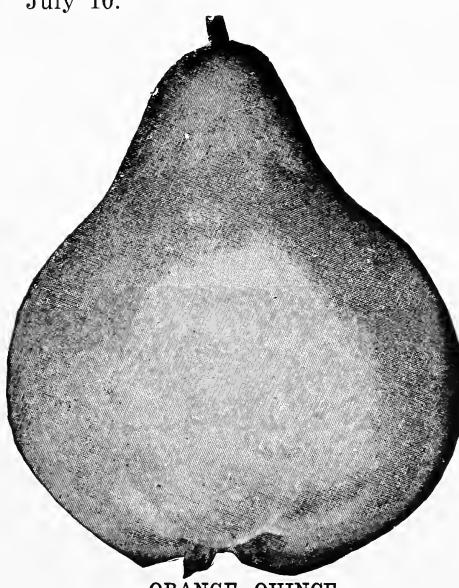
Quinces

These succeed best in strong clay soils, in special localities. They can be grown in bush form.

Orange—Large, round, excellent late variety; bears abundantly.

Champion—Fruit large, flavor delicate, tree is hardy and bears young; the best.

Meeche's Prolific—Medium, bears young, ripens early, flavor good.



Apples—King of Fruits

Pre-eminently the fruit of commerce, being more widely and more extensively grown than any other fruit. Many orchards of this fruit are now paying good dividends in the South. The planter should adhere strictly to Southern varieties for the South. Our list contains varieties which have proven most successful.

Summer Varieties

Early May—Small, round, pale yellow, subacid, very prolific, hardy. Last of May.

Red Astrachan—Medium to large, light yellow, nearly covered with crimson; crisp and juicy. June 1.

Sweet June—Medium roundish, light yellow, very sweet; dessert and culinary. June 1.

Early Harvest—Medium to large, bright straw color; crisp, rich, subacid. Mid June.

Red June—Medium oblong, very red, tender, good, subacid; abundant bearer. June 15.

Yellow Transparent—Good size, round-conic, waxen yellow, crisp, subacid; early bearer. Last of June.

Sweet Bough—Large, pale yellow, very sweet, tender, good bearer. Last of June.

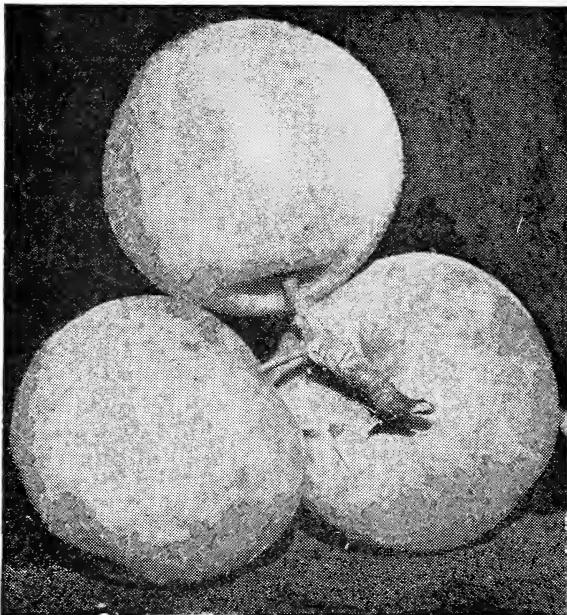
San Jacinto—Large red June apple, flavor the best, tree vigorous and prolific. Last of June.

Summer Queen—Large, conical, deep yellow striped with red. Early July.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Large roundish oblate, red and yellow striped; juicy and rather subacid. Last of July.

Summer Pearmain—Medium size, skin red, flesh yellow, tender, juicy and very rich. Mid July.

Golden Sweet—Medium to large, pale yellow, very sweet, strong grower and good bearer. Last of July.



YELLOW TRANSPARENT

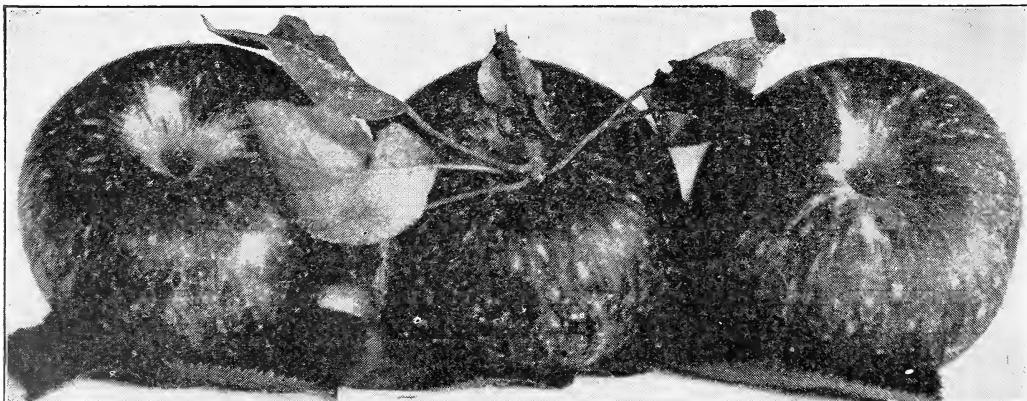
Fall Varieties

Horse—Large green, acid, fine for cooking, good grower, very productive. August 1st.

Buckingham—Large oblate, yellow with red cheek, flesh yellow, subacid, very rich and juicy. September 1st.

Maiden's Blush—Rather large, pale yellow with red cheek, good market and drying sort. September 1st.

Fall Pippin—Large green, subacid, quality the best. Mid September.



DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG



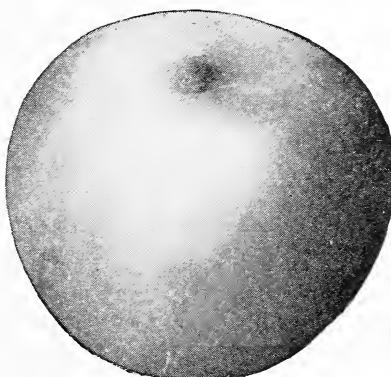
JONATHAN

Carter's Blue—Is very large, green, washed with dull brown red, crisp sugary, vigorous and productive. Mid September.

Wealthy—Medium to large, yellow and red striped, crimson, juicy, subacid. Last of September.

Twenty Ounce—Very large, nearly round, is splashed and marbled deep red, showy. Early October.

Grimes Golden—Medium to large, yellow, rich, juicy subacid; good to best. Mid October.



BANANA

Mammoth Black Twig—Large, very dark red, firm, juicy, rich subacid.

Northern Spy—Large roundish, pale yellow, nearly concealed with purplish red. Late.

Rome Beauty—Large roundish, mottled, striped bright red, juicy, mild, subacid, good.

Reagan (Arkansas)—Good size, conical to oblate, rich red to maroon, mild, subacid; sold as Black Ben Davis by some.

Kentucky Streak—Medium to large, oblong, green, striped with dull red, an early and abundant bearer.

Shockley—Yellow with a bright crimson cheek, flesh juicy, crisp, slightly vinous.

Limbertwig—Medium roundish green, covered with dull red, brisk subacid, firm and juicy.

Collins Red—Medium size, striped red apple of merit. Trees thrifty, bears young; flesh firm, crisp and juicy.

Delicious—Brilliant dark red shaded with golden yellow; flesh fine grained, juicy, crisp and melting; flavor is sweet.

Shannon—Very large golden yellow, flesh is fine grained and superior flavor.

Winesap—Is roundish slightly to oblong, yellow with blush, mild subacid.

Winter Varieties

Arkansas Black—Medium large, dark maroon-red, flesh firm, juicy, mild subacid.

Ben Davis—Large, is splashed and striped red on yellow, mild subacid; valuable late market.

Baldwin—Rather large, roundish, yellow mottled with bright red; rich, juicy, subacid.

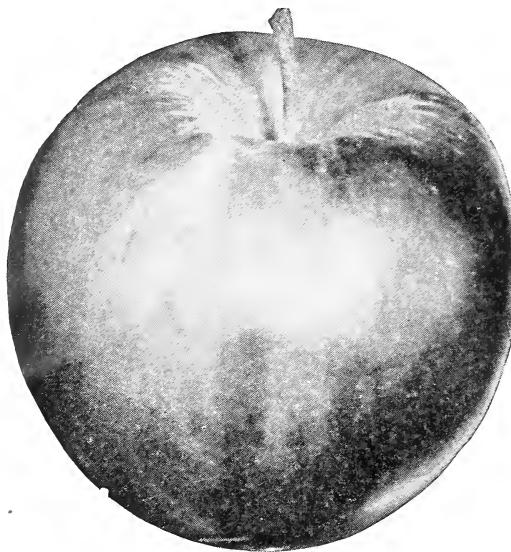
Golden Russet—Medium, clear golden russet, very tender, juicy and rich.

Jonathan—Medium size unless thinned, color lively red; tender, crisp, juicy, subacid; good to best dessert, kitchen and market.

Gano—Medium to large, similar to Ben Davis but a rich red to maroon, also known as Reagan and Black Ben Davis.



DELICIOUS



STAYMEN WINESAP

Yates—Small, dark red, dotted with small white dots; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and very aromatic. Late keeper.

Banana—Large, waxy yellow with red blush on sunny side. Flesh crisp and juicy; flavor best; blooms late.

Special Varieties

Improved Red June—Large red June apple, seedling of Red June; tree vig-

orous, very productive; good for both table and market; keeps well. First of July.

Mammoth Horse—Very large, skin green, flesh yellow, well flavored, an excellent eating and cooking variety. First of August.

Stayman Winesap—A seedling of Winesap; dark red, flesh firm, fine grained, subacid, quality the best. Late winter.

Autumn Beauty—Large oblate, rich red to maroon, flesh white, mild subacid. Late winter.

Yellow Forest—Originated in Louisiana; medium roundish oblate, clear yellow, of superior quality, rich flavor. Oct.

Lockart—Originated in East Texas, and to our minds is the apple for the South. Beautiful yellow, of medium size, the skin is smooth and waxy, the flesh crisp and juicy and ripens about August 1st. The Lockart is the most attractive high quality yellow apple that has yet been introduced and is strictly Southern. It shows every indication of being a success wherever planted. The trees now bearing are ten years old, coming into bearing at three years, and have borne seven regular crops without a failure. No Southern orchard can be complete without this new apple, and we unhesitatingly recommend it to our customers.

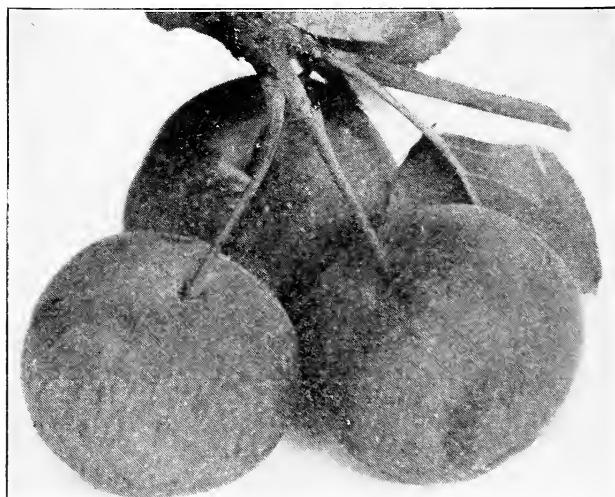
Crab Apples

Crab Apples are especially desirable in the colder sections as only a few varieties of apples can be successfully grown; but they succeed well in all climates and their fruit is very popular for preserves, jelly and some sorts are excellent for preserves, jelly and some sorts are excellent for eating. In selecting the varieties of Crab Apples for your orchard, first decide just what you expect to do with its fruit. If it is for drinking cider or vinegar, plant the Transcendent; if for jellies and preserves plant the Red Siberian, and the Hyslop for pickles.

Hyslop—Medium, in cluster, deep crimson blue bloom, subacid, hardy. Mid August.

Transcendent—Is medium to large, rich crimson cheek, flesh yellow, crisp. Early July.

Red Siberian—Small, in clusters, yellow with scarlet cheek, bears very young. Early August.



HYSLOP CRAB APPLES

Cherries

The sweet Cherry does not do very well in the far South, as it requires a cooler climate, though a few acrid sorts do moderately well in some sections. We have selected the best sorts for the South.

Early Richmond—Medium, round, bright red; very juicy, is slightly acid.

Louisiana Iron Clad—

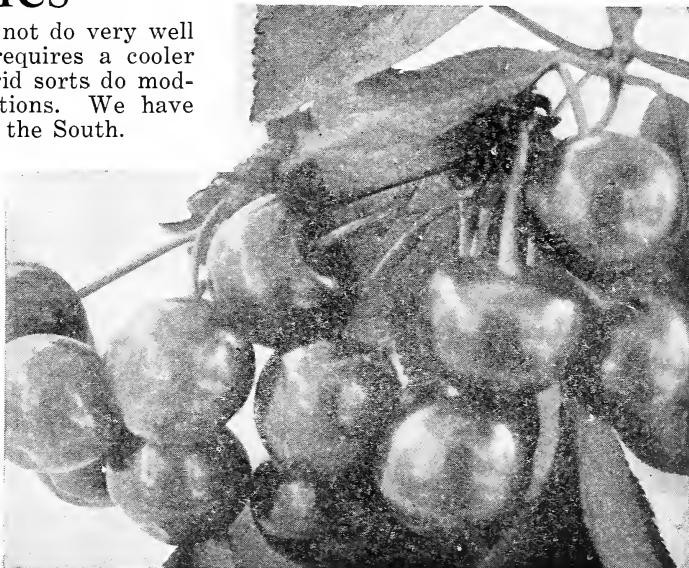
Tree vigorous and hardy, fruit in clusters, flesh acid, tho pleasant.

Montmorency — Large size, bright red; acid, hardy and productive.

May Duke—Dark red, tender, rich, subacid.

Baldwin—Large, round, red, subacid, strong tree; valuable.

Terry—Medium size, dark red, rich acid.



MONTMORENCY CHERRIES

Clingman Choice Figs

No fruit is more valuable in the Southern fruit garden than figs. They can be closely planted—10 to 12 feet apart—and yield heavily. The fig-canning industry is gradually extending throughout the South, and since several tons of fruit can be produced on an acre of ground, it is well adapted to intensive culture. The preserved product put up at the present time in nowise meets the demand, and we look for a very material increase in the fig-canning industry.



GREEN ISCHIA FIG BUSH

Brown Turkey—Medium, brown, sweet, excellent, very prolific, hardy.

Celestial — Small pale violet, sugary, sweet and rich; hardiest of all figs.

Brunswick—Very large, violet, good and productive.

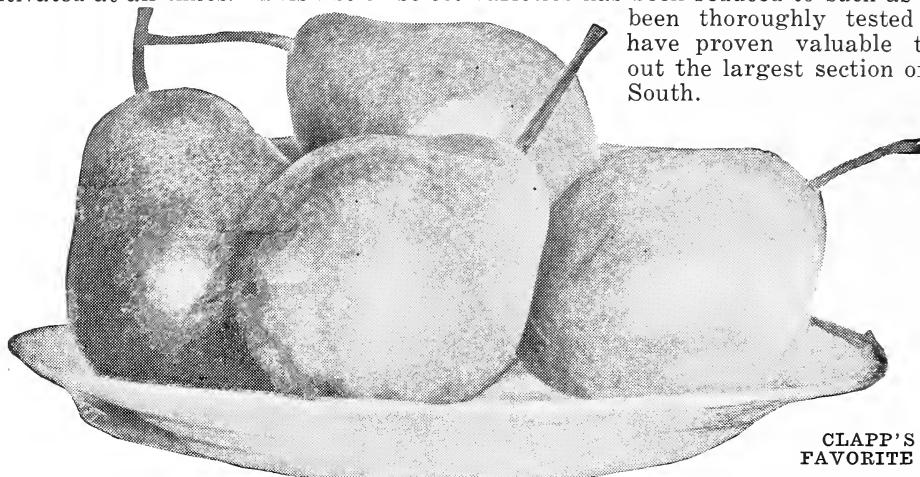
Magnolia—Large yellow, flavor good, bears young, tender, quality the best.

Green Ischia—Fruit of medium size, long, pulp rosy red, soft, melting, quality rich and sweet; a variety of very high quality; a strong grower, and should be in every fig collection.

Delicious Pears

As a rule, Pears are most successfully grown in a heavy clay, or clayey loam, that has been well fertilized. If grown in sandy soil, coarse manure or litter should be worked into the soil. Mulching is of great benefit, and the orchard should be kept cultivated at all times. This list of select varieties has been reduced to such as have

been thoroughly tested and have proven valuable throughout the largest section of the South.



Standard Varieties

Bartlett—Large; rich yellow, with beautiful blush next to the sun; buttery, very juicy and highly flavored. Very popular; grown everywhere. A favorite market variety. Tree a strong grower; bears early and abundantly. Does best as a standard. Last of August and early September.

Belle Lucrative—Medium to large, melting, delicious, fine grower. End of July.

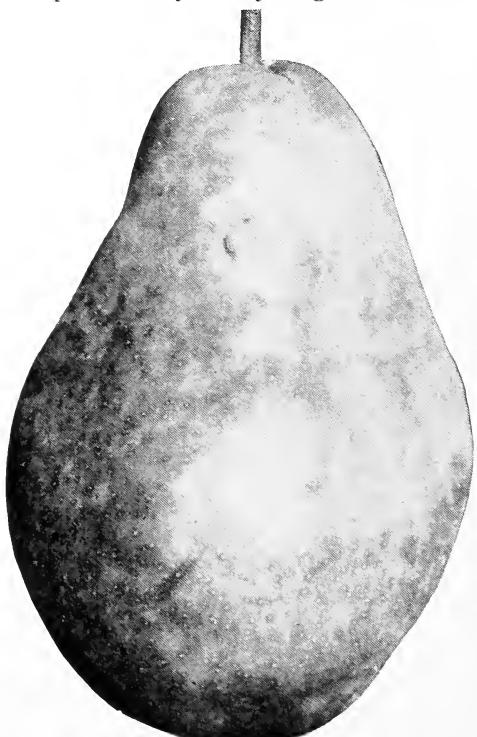
Clapp's Favorite (Fay)—Large; pale lemon yellow with red cheek; flesh of fine texture, melting buttery, juicy, with a rich vinous flavor; good for market and kitchen. Tree hardy and very productive, does well in all sections. Standard or dwarf. August.

Duchess (Duchess d'Angouleme)—Very large, green and yellow, with russet; flesh very juicy; rich, excellent flavor. An all around variety for dessert, for cooking and market. Succeeds best as a dwarf.

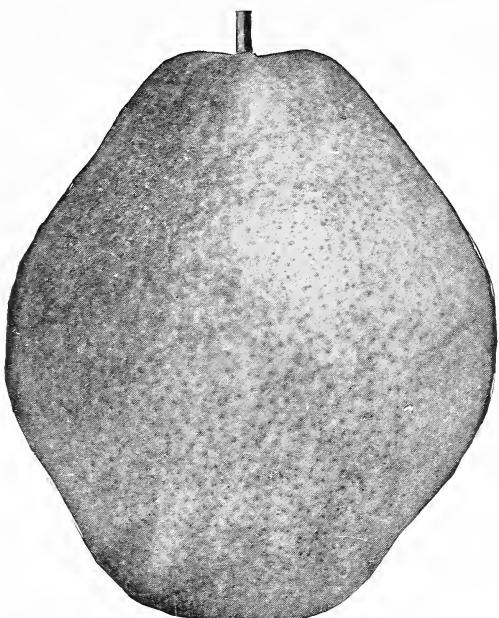
Flemish (Flemish Beauty)—Large; pale yellow, covered with light russet turning reddish-brown when ripe, flesh is juicy, very sweet, rich and melting. Standard and dwarf. September.

Garber—Large; bright yellow, with red blush; flesh juicy and rich; a cross with the Kieffer, but two weeks earlier and better quality. Tree very productive and bears three years after planting. Standard. September.

Koonce—Medium; yellow with red cheek, originated in southern Illinois; largely planted for market sort. Can be picked green and will color up well in a few days. Tree vigorous, bearing large crops annually. July-August.



BARTLETT PEAR



KIEFFER PEAR

Kieffer—Medium large; yellow and crimson, with russet and brown; flesh firm and good when ripe; the Ben Davis of the pear family; when properly ripened is delicious. Tree vigorous, with healthy, dark green foliage; an early bearer and very productive everywhere. October.

Lawrence—Medium; lemon yellow, flesh sweet, melting, aromatic; recommended as one of the very best winter sorts. Tree hardy, healthy and productive. Either dwarf or standard. November-December.

Le Conte (Chinese Pear)—Fruit large, skin smooth, pale yellow, vigorous. Mid July.

Seckel—Medium; yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh melting, sweet and aromatic; most exquisitely flavored pear known. Tree slow grower, but hardy and healthy. Sept.

Wilder's Early—Very early, claimed to be a good shipper for an early pear; small; yellow with dark red cheek; is sweet and good. June 1st.

Special Varieties

Early Market—Medium to large, very handsome; juicy, sweet, very good. Mid June.

Climax—Very large, rather round, good flavor, flesh brittle; valuable. August.

Southern Hybrid—Large, melting, rich, juicy; tree vigorous, productive. Sept.

Chamness Pear

\$1.00 Each

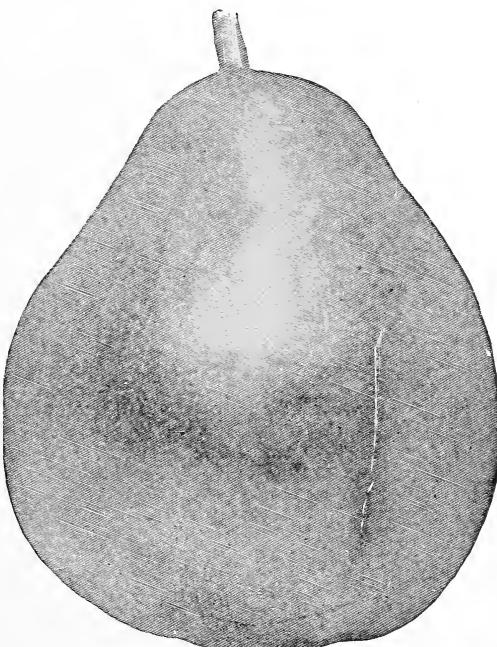
In offering the new Chamness Pear to our customers for the first time we unhesitatingly say that it is the best pear on the market and will, we earnestly believe, revolutionize pear growing in the South.

A chance seedling and evidently a cross between the Kieffer and the Bartlett, it has all the good qualities of these two sterling varieties combined. In growth, habit and hardiness of the tree it very much resembles the Kieffer, just as thrifty and strong, though slightly different in both leaf and wood. Bears young and regularly each year.

The fruit is of medium size, beautiful golden yellow, smooth, well shaped and ripens thoroughly to the core; flesh is melting and juicy, tender and sweet, better than the best pear you ever tasted. Ripens last of August.

The parent tree is about eleven years old and has so far shown no signs of blight. We are exclusive owners of this magnificent new pear.

Specimens were sent to Mr. G. B. Brackett, Pomologist, Horticultural Dept. Washington, D. C., who says: "I find this new pear superior to Kieffer in every respect."



CHAMNESS PEAR

Choice Plums

The Plum is easily grown, and, by planting hardy, prolific varieties this delicious and valuable fruit can be grown successfully every season on any location where other trees will grow. This fruit succeeds best on well drained soil. Many native and foreign varieties thrive and bear well and are very valuable. The following list of choice varieties shows about the order of their ripening:

Standard Varieties

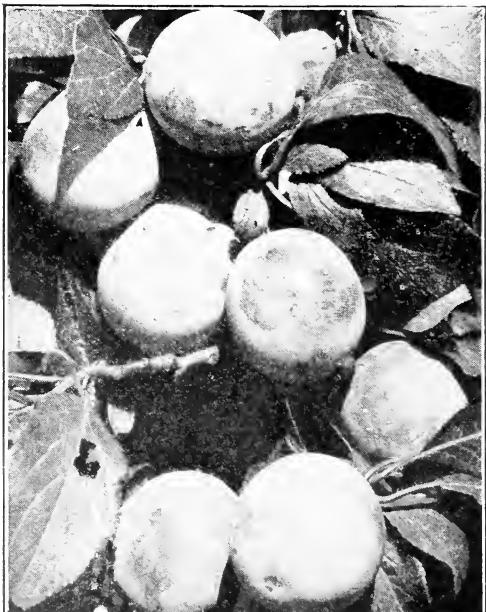
Milton (Iowa)—Medium to large; fine red; thin skin; cling; flesh firm and of good quality; good market variety. Tree perfectly hardy and a good bearer. Claimed to be the earliest grown. Early June.

Wildgoose (Tenn.)—Medium to large, red, with purplish bloom; cling; flesh yellow, juicy and sweet; for kitchen and garden. Tree vigorous and good bearer. Mid June.

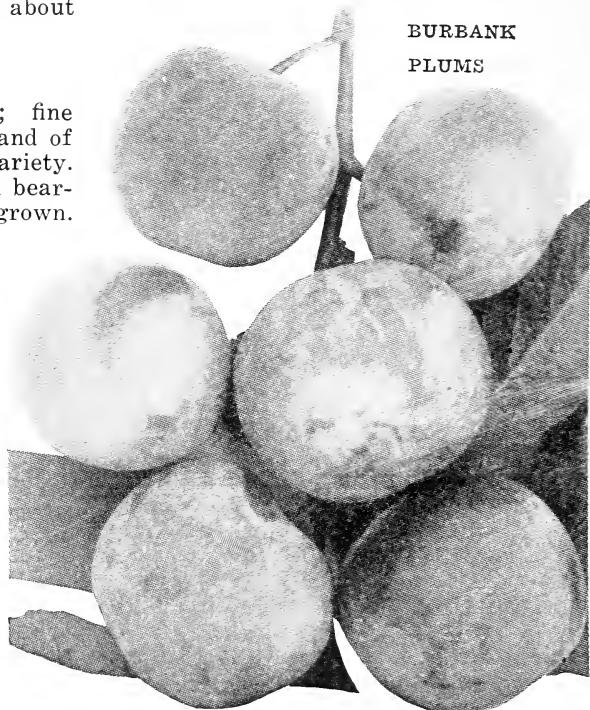
Gonzales—Very large, meaty, a brilliant red, moderate grower, a favorite. Mid June.

Ogon (Japan)—Medium to large; golden yellow, faint bloom and some red; free; flesh firm, sweet, rich and dry; for kitchen and market. Tree vigorous and hardy. Early June.

Red June (Red Nagate) (Japan)—Medium; vermillion red with bloom; semi-cling; flesh light



CLUSTER OF ABUNDANCE PLUMS



BURBANK
PLUMS

lemon yellow; slightly sub-acid; but is good quality for kitchen and market. Tree strong and spreading; unusually productive. Mid June.

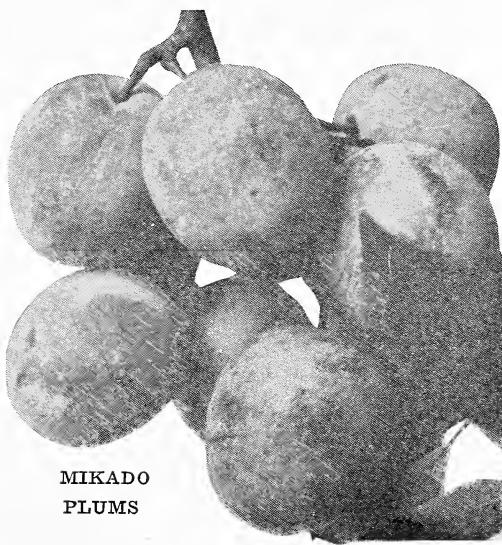
America (Calif.)—Large to very large; glossy, coral red; flesh light yellow; firm and of best quality; will keep and ship well. Tree hardy and productive. Early June.

Satsuma (Blood Plum) (Japan)—Medium to large, purple; cling; flesh red and of fine flavor; very good for both kitchen and market. Tree a good grower and productive. Middle of July.

Eagle—Medium, round, red, hardy, prolific; Chickasaw type. Early July.

Wickson—Is very large; reddish purple with white bloom, cling; flesh firm and meaty; yellow, rich and aromatic, a market sort. The tree is strong and spreading and bears abundantly and early in most localities. Middle of July.

Abundance (Botan)—Of good size; amber with markings of red, juicy, sweet, of good quality. Ripens and colors well after being picked, consequently no better for market. Latter part of July.



Burbank—No other Plum is so popular all over the country as the Burbank. Like the Abundance it ripens well after picked, and will keep for fully three weeks in good condition after ripening. Fruit very large, nearly round and bright cherry-red. Its deep yellow flesh is sweet, meaty and quite firm. Late July.

Special Varieties

Mikado—Our introduction; large yellow, fine flavor, very sweet; flesh firm, sub-acid, quality good. Early June.

Japan Wonder—Medium to large, skin yellow, dark cheek, very juicy, sub-acid, with apricot flavor. Last of June.

Crimson Beauty—Large, dark mottled red, excellent flavor; flesh yellow, very juicy and sweet. Ripe in July.

Healthful Grapes

Grapes are so easily grown, so delicious and so healthful and refreshing, that at least a few should be grown on every home lot. They quickly come into bearing, usually yielding fruit the second year after planting. Even on the city lot room can be found for a few vines. Two year old vines for covering fences.

Agawam—Large, round, early, dark red or brown; large, bunched berries, meaty and free from sour pulp; in flavor it is sprightly, moderately sweet. August 25th.

Brighton—Medium in size, red; flesh rich, sweet and of the best quality. Ripens earlier than Delaware. Vinous, vigorous. July.

Clinton—Small, round, black. When thoroughly ripe quite good for dessert, but is really a wine grape of the Fox species. Berry late.

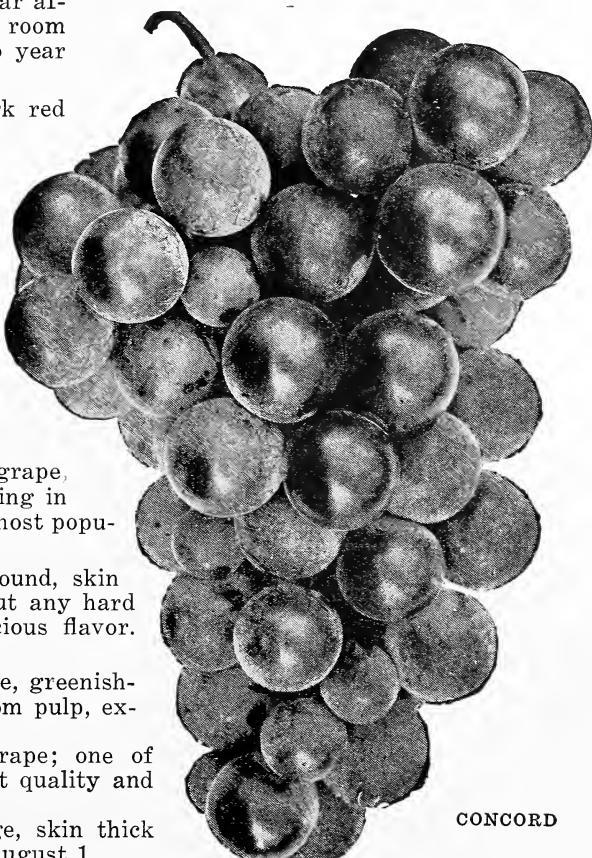
Concord—Large, purplish black grape, very hardy and productive, ripening in early August. This is one of the most popular market grapes. Midseason.

Delaware—Berries rather small, round, skin thin, light red, flesh juicy without any hard pulp; sweet and spicy and delicious flavor. Hardy and productive. July.

Diamond (Moore's)—Large, delicate, greenish-white; few seeds, almost free from pulp, excellent quality. August 1st.

Herbert—Large, superior black grape; one of the finest for table use. Highest quality and a good shipper. Early.

Ives—Black; fruit medium to large, skin thick and tough, flesh sweet, pulpy. August 1.



CONCORD

Lindley—Red; flesh tender and sweet, highly aromatic flavor; quality the best.

Martha—White; fruit medium to large; flesh tender, very sweet, quality good. Middle of August.

Moore's Early—Black, fruit medium to large; very healthy and hardy. Aug. 1.

Niagara—White; bunches large and handsome, skin thin but tough, does not crack. Last July.

Norton—Black; fruit small flesh tender, melting without pulp. Late.

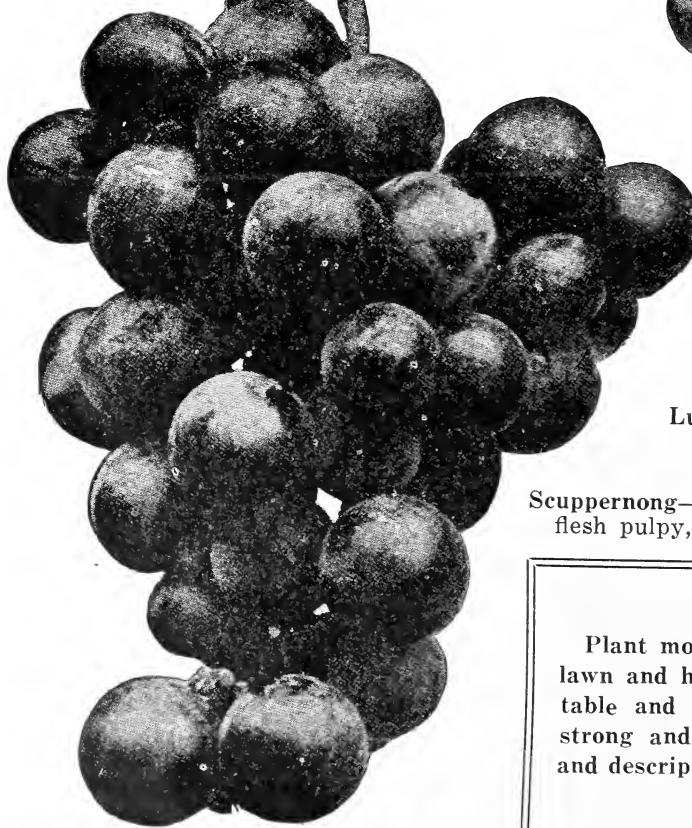
Pocklington—Pale green; very large, flesh is juicy, sweet, considerable pulp.

Worden—Black; berries large, skin thin; a very superior variety. August.

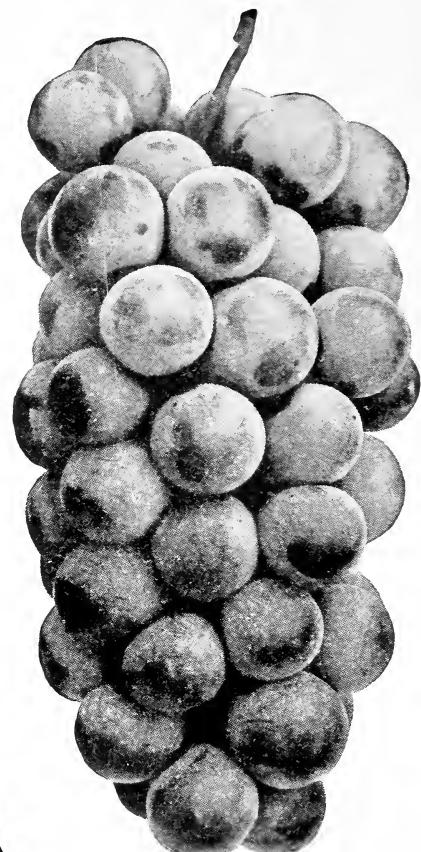
Wilder—Red; ripens early; high quality, mild subacid flavor.

Special Varieties

Concordia—Black; fruit large, very hardy; skin thin, flesh sweet, of the highest flavor. Ripens early in August.



HERBERT



MOORE'S EARLY

Drops of Wine—Red; is large, beautiful color, finest quality, hardy and very productive. July.

Imperial — White; fruit medium to large, is very early, best quality, rich, juicy, delicious.

Lutie—Red; foxy but well flavored; very productive and hardy. July.

Scuppernong—Large brown; skin thick, flesh pulpy, very sweet musky aroma.

Plant more fruits in garden and lawn and have them fresh for the table and canning. Our stock is strong and healthy, true to name and description.

Apricots

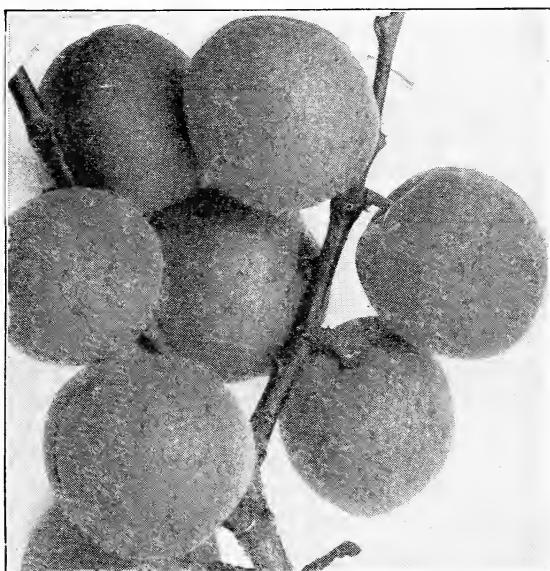
Apricots are best adapted for planting in city gardens, or where trees are protected by surrounding buildings. They are among the most delicious fruits, and therefore, a little extra care should be given in protecting the flowers from the late spring frosts.

Early Golden—Fruit small, skin smooth, pale orange; juicy and sweet.

Moorpark—Fruit is large, skin orange, juicy and luscious.

Royal—Fruit medium, oval, dull yellow, red on sunny side.

Peach—White; very large, handsome, rich, juicy and excellent.



MOORPARK APRICOTS

Nectarines

New White—Skin purple white, flesh tender juicy, with a vinous flavor.

Boston—Large yellow, freestone, hardy and productive; very sweet.

Golden Cling—Medium to large; skin yellow well flavored.

Pomegranates

Purple Seeded—Large, yellow with crimson cheek; flesh sweet; best quality.

Sour-Subacid—Very large, highly colored, pulp juicy.



JAPAN PERSIMMON

Mulberries

Hicks (Everbearing)—Large black; very sweet and productive; last several months.

Downing—Medium to large, rich, sub-acid, valuable. June.

Stubbs—Very large, black, vinous, hardy and prolific.

Black English—Medium size; good bearer, very hardy, prolific, bears early.

Japan Persimmons

The Japanese Persimmon is thoroughly adapted to the cotton belt, and it does especially well in the coast region. It is a vigorous grower and an early and most prolific bearer—in fact bears too profusely, and therefore the fruit should be properly thinned. This fruit is coming to the front for market purposes, and where known, commands good prices, as it usually comes on the market in the fall and early winter.

Hiyakume—This is the most desirable of all the round, red-fleshed varieties.

Tane-Nashi—Very large, roundish, conical pointed; skin yellow; seedless.

Zengi—Small, but valuable and reliable; meat dark.

Our stock grows; raised right; packed right, shipped right and are sure to please.

Currants

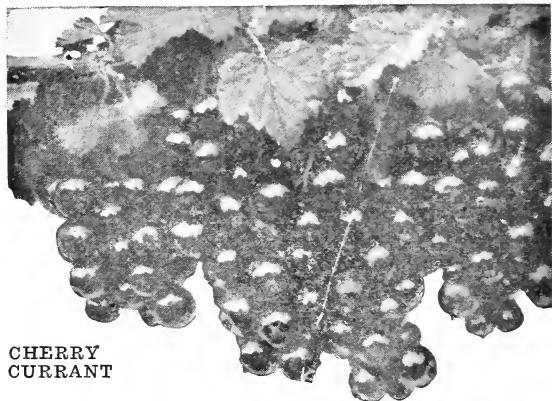
The currant is one of the most reliable of small fruits. They mature just before raspberries and can be used either raw or cooked, are easy of cultivation and require little care. They can be grown in any good garden soil. The market is never over-supplied. Prune out dead wood, and mulch heavily. If currant worms appear dust with hellebore.

Cherry—Very large; red; rather acid; bushes short, erect, stout, vigorous and productive.

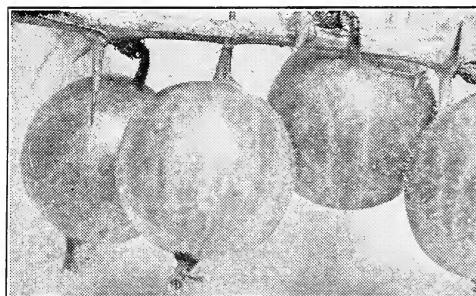
Red Dutch—A well known variety; immense bunch, very productive.

White Grape—Large; white; sweet or mild, sub-acid, very good quality and popular for dessert and kitchen and well known in market. Bush low and spreading dark green foliage; very productive.

Wilder—Very large; bright red and attractive; a splendid market sort; is not so acid as most. Bush very productive; large bunches; ripens rather early; the fruit keeps well.



CHERRY Currants



DOWNING GOOSEBERRIES

Gooseberries

Gooseberries should be planted in good, rich soil and well manured once a year. Pick regularly, thoroughly cutting out all dead-wood and surplus branches.

Downing—Is large; roundish; light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh soft and juicy and is very fine flavored; highly esteemed for home use and market. Bush vigorous and productive. Midseason.

Selected Strawberries

Excelsior—Large, hardy and productive; flavor very good. Earliest.

Klondyke—Large size; dark red flavor, good best market sort.

Lady Thompson—Large; fine color, ex-

tremely hardy; flavor and quality the best.

Gandy—Large, hardy and productive; flavoring very good, latest variety. We grow nothing but perfect flowering plants.

GANDY STRAWBERRIES



Blackberries

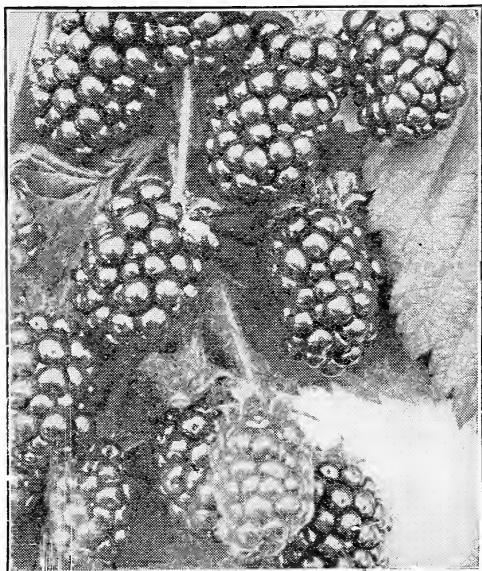
Cultural Directions—Blackberries thrive on almost any soil, but the most desirable is a strong loam retentive of moisture, tending toward clay rather than sand, but it must be well drained at all times. Fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are the most desirable; too much humus or nitrogen will induce a rank growth of wood at the expense of fruit.

Early Harvest—The best early blackberry in cultivation; fruit firm and of good quality, excellent shipper, a good market variety.

Lawton—The well known market variety; fruit large; productive; late.

Robinson—Large black; delicious, prolific flavor and quality the best.

Dallas—A variety well adapted to the Southern States.



EARLY HARVEST BLACKBERRY

Austin's Improved—Fruit very large, sub-acid, vinous, enormous bearer.

Lucretia—Hardy and productive; fruit sweet and luscious; no hard core.

McDonald—Large; excellent, vigorous, prolific; cross between black and dewberry; very early and valuable.

Dewberries

Luscious Raspberries

Plant 3 to 4 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart. Deep soil that will retain moisture in a dry season is preferable, the lighter loams for the red varieties, the heavier for the black. Allow 4 to 6 canes to grow from each plant for fruiting. Pinch off the canes when $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high. Cut out all old canes when bearing season is over, as a cane bears but once. A mulch should be applied the first Fall.

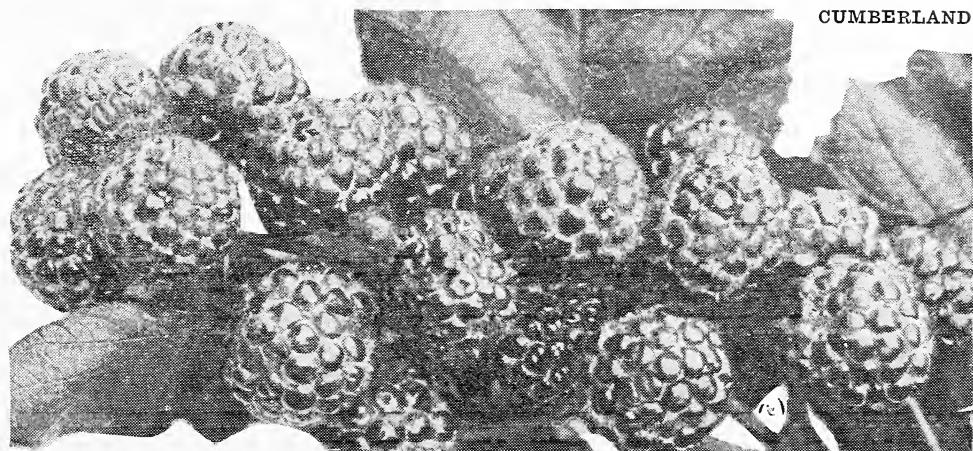
Gregg—Black Cap; very productive; large size, firm and good.

Mammoth Cluster—Black Cap; extra large, delicious flavor, quality the best.

Cuthbert—Red; fruit large red, of excellent quality, and very prolific.

St. Regis—A new everbearing red raspberry; quality of the best; bears young.

Cumberland—Black Cap; large, productive, fine.



CUMBERLAND

Clingman Pecans

It has been demonstrated that pecans succeed over the entire cotton belt, on both hill and bottom land, and are the most valuable of all nuts grown. It has been practically demonstrated that pecan growing is a paying investment, but only grafted or budded trees which are well known and meritorious varieties should be planted and these varieties should have the following qualifications: Large size, good flavor, thin shell, easy cracking quality, and freedom from disease. Furthermore, the purchaser should know that the trees are propagated from grafts or buds taken from reliable sources. Many inferior and bogus trees have been palmed off on purchasers by unreliable dealers.



ENGLISH WALNUT



STUART PECAN

Stuart—Nut large, shell medium thin, quality best; hardy and productive.

Schley—Large size, shell thin, full kernel, flavor rich, fairly productive.

Frotschers—Medium to large, thin shell, meat sweet and of fine quality.

Van Damen—Nut large, shell quite thin, fine flavor, good quality.

Success—Large size, is a strong grower, bears reasonably young, thin shell, meat sweet; good quality.

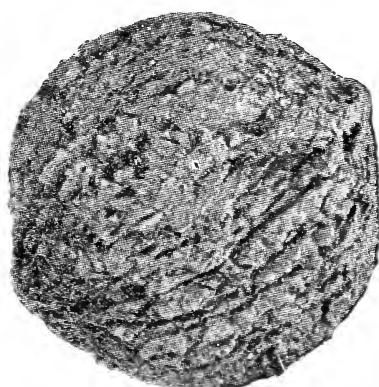
Sansaba—Texas nut; of small size; fine quality, is very thin shell.

Delmas—Large nut. Tree strong, healthy grower; productive.

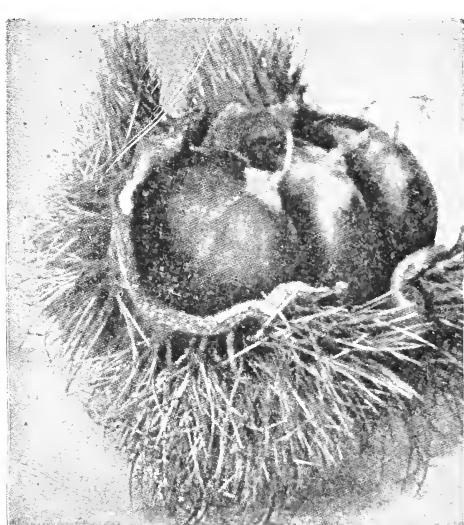
Moneymaker—Vigorous grower; medium to large nut; very prolific.

Pabst—Nut large, medium thin shell; favorite in South Mississippi.

Seedling Pecans—Louisiana seed. 50c each, \$5.00 per dozen, \$30.00 per 100.



BLACK WALNUT



AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUTS

Walnuts

Japanese Walnut—Shaped somewhat like the butternut; good flavor; very rich; a handsome tree, perfectly hardy.

English Walnut—Nuts large, shell very thin, of excellent quality.

Black Walnut—The old-fashioned walnut that we all know.

Chestnuts

American Sweet—Native variety; tree hardy, sweet and quality the best.

Spanish—Nuts very large; tree hardy; an early and heavy bearer.

Japan Mammoth—Tree very hardy, good bearer; nuts very large medium quality.

Almonds

Almonds are unreliable in most of the middle sections of the South, as they bloom early and the fruit is apt to be killed by late frosts, but in some sections they have been grown quite successfully.

I. X. L.—A desirable California variety; sturdy, upright grower; nut large, soft shell; heavy bearer.

Nonpareil (also called Extra)—Tree of pendulous growth; a heavy and regular bearer; shell thin; considered one of the best.

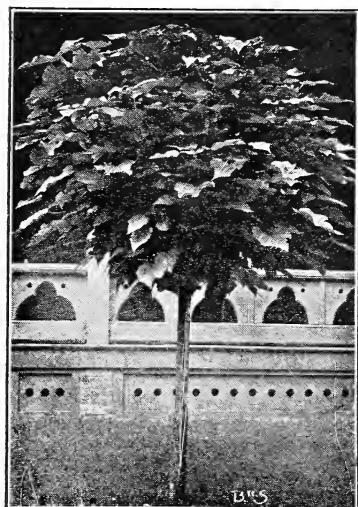
Shade Trees

Nowhere in the country is shade so acceptable or necessary as in the South. Whether in park or city, street or country road or lawn, shade trees are valued not as luxuries but as necessities for health and comfort. Nothing adds more to the home grounds, nothing so improves the appearance of a town or city as well-placed, healthy, vigorous shade trees.

Ash, White—A well known native tree; very straight, with broad, round head and dense foliage. A beautiful and desirable shade tree.

Balm of Gilead—A strong growing spreading native tree; leaves broad and heart-shaped green above and rusty white below; makes a good street tree.

Box Elder—A rapidly growing tree with spreading branches which grow to good size. The leaves smaller than other maples.



CATALPA BUNGEI

Red Flowering Dogwood—A strikingly beautiful form. The floral bracts are of a bright pink color.

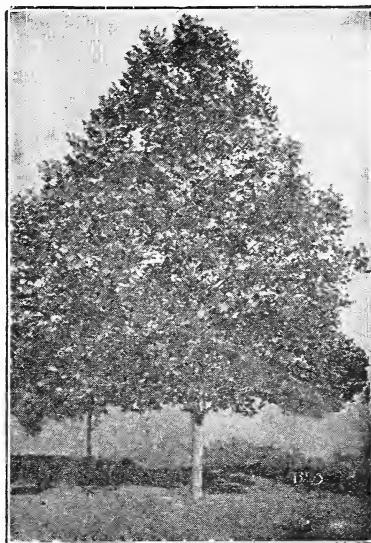
White Flowering Dogwood—A small bushy tree with upright or spreading branches. One of the most beautiful flowering trees grown.

Elm, American—A magnificent tree growing 80 to 100 feet high, with drooping, spreading branches. One of the fast growing and grand native trees for lawn or street.

Gingko or Maidenhair Tree—A beautiful tree; effective for lawns; foliage fern-like, yellowish green, marked with delicate hair-lines. The fruit which matures in the fall is of a resinous taste.

American Elm—The common, native, broad spreading Elm. The Elm is a splendid tree for any purpose requiring a broad, expansive, deep shade.

Magnolia Acuminata (Cucumber Tree)—A majestic, pyramidal tree, growing to a height of 90 feet with large, bluish-green leaves; the flowers are yellowish-white; the fruit when green resembles a cucumber.



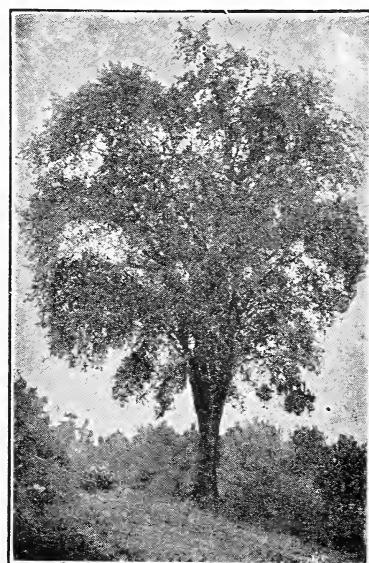
WHITE ASH

Catalpa Bungei—A remarkable dense round headed bush, grafted upon straight, upright stem. Very hardy and effective canopied top tree for lawns or formal gardens.

Catalpa Speciosa—A variety that is being grown for timber as well as posts and shade. Has broad, deep green leaves and beautiful large blossoms, making it highly ornamental for lawns or street. Rapid grower.

China, Texas Umbrella—A sub-variety of the China Tree; it assumes a dense spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella, and of unique appearance.

Cottonwood (Texas Cottonwood) (Dec.)—A well known, rapid grower, bright glossy foliage.

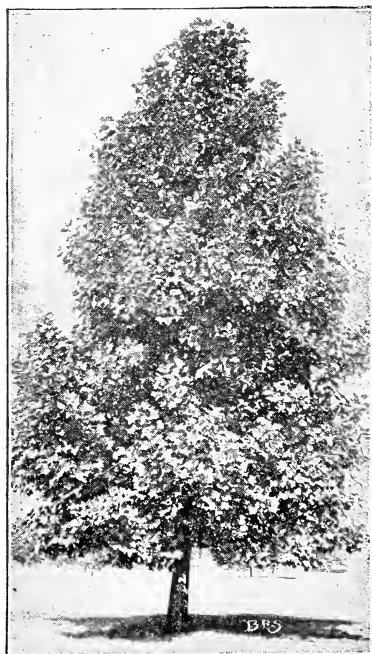


AMERICAN ELM

Maple, Soft or Silver—A rapid growing tree of large size, irregular, rounded form; foliage bright green; for streets and parks.

Oaks, Water (*Quercus Aquatica*). (Dec.) One of the most rapid-growing, almost evergreen, broad spreading, attractive trees with long slender, graceful branches. Will thrive anywhere.

Poplar, Carolina—A vigorous, healthy native tree of rapid growth, pyramidal in form, with large glossy leaves; valuable for park or street planting.



TULIP TREE

Tulip Tree—Rises to a great height, splendid foliage; large, tulip-shaped flowers are borne in the spring, greenish yellow and orange. One of the most distinguished tall trees.

Varnish Tree, Japan—A small, hardy tree with a round head and large panicles of showy yel-

Poplar, Lombardy—Attains a height of 100 feet; well known for its erect, and rapid growth, tall, spiry form; indispensable tree for landscape gardening.

Poplar, Silver Leaved—

A tree of wonderful rapid growth and wide spreading habits; leaves are large, glossy green above and white underneath; prefers moist soil, grows anywhere.

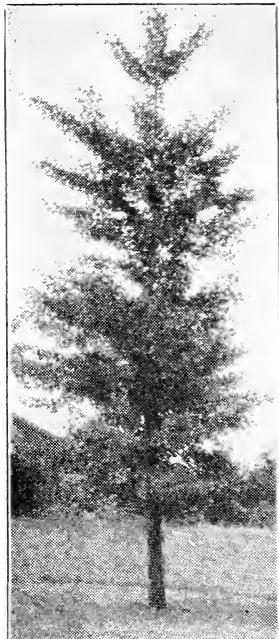
Red Bud (Judas Tree)

—medium sized tree, large irregular heart shaped leaves; profusion of delicate, reddish pink blossoms with which it is covered in early spring before the foliage appears. One of the finest ornamental trees.

Sycamore—A well known tree; leaves heart-shaped with small lobes; branches wide and spreading; a rapid growing and beautiful tree, picturesque white or grey bark.

low flowers. Grows 25 to 30 feet tall. Makes a rather pretty lawn tree.

Weeping Willow—A well known and most graceful tree of large size. Its fresh, bright green tint and long wavy branches make it very attractive.



MAIDEN HAIR TREE

Hedge Plants

A LIVING HEDGE—One made of plants that are covered with bright green foliage, pretty flowers or bright green berries in winter, is so much more pleasing than the still rigid mechanical effect obtained by the similar use of wood or metal and it will not rust out or rot down, but year after year increase in beauty and value.

LIGUSTRUM

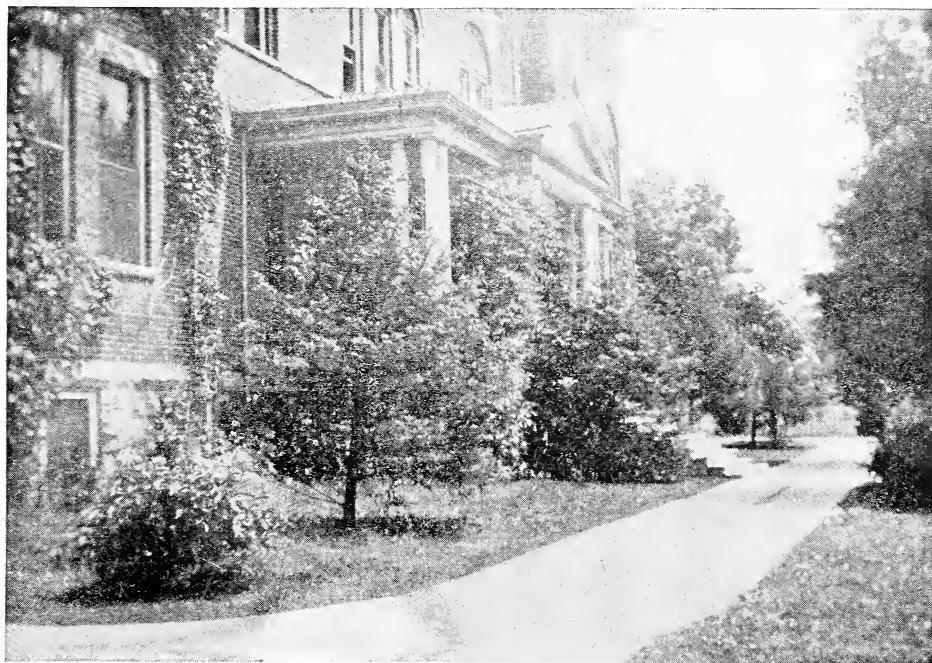
Amoor River Privet (*L. Amurensis*)—A valuable ornamental shrub for hedges and borders.

California Privet (*L. Ovalifolium*)—The well known variety; vigorous and hardy; deep glossy green; is useful for hedges and borders.

Althea, Rose of Sharon—Eight to ten feet high, resembling small flowering tree; planted closely together they make a good flowering hedge. Blossoms late in the fall. A number of colors.



CALIFORNIA PRIVET



A HOME PLANTED TO ORNAMENTALS

Ornamental Department

Nothing more gratifies the aesthetic taste than a pleasing, harmonious home landscape; nothing makes life more pleasurable and contented than for the home to be yours. In this genial southern clime nature responds quickly and generously to the hand of art. With extensive grounds is afforded a limitless field for artistic creation. But even the neat cottage on a small city lot can environ it with perennial loveliness.

There is no greater refining influence than that imparted in the cultivation of the beautiful in flower, tree and shrub. The hearts of the children are more closely bound to the sweet and pure ties of home if that home is embowered with leafy surroundings and fragrant flowers. Such improvements greatly enhance the value of residence property, especially in towns or cities. A gentleman who had purchased a residence with extensive grounds in a northern city said: "I paid \$7,000.00 more for this place than I would have done, on account of those two gigantic evergreens."



FLOWERING ALMONDS (See Page 20)

Deciduous Shrubs

There is no home or farm in the whole country which cannot be improved in appearance and enhanced in value by the planting of appropriate trees, shrubs and plants. The selection of these should be in keeping with the surroundings, and the effect that it is desired to produce, and after due consideration, and not indiscriminately from any stock at hand. While a tree is a tree, by a proper selection from the varieties listed on the following pages, the home maker can have not only shade, but interesting specimens in their most perfect state, interesting to himself and the passerby at all times of the year.

ALMOND

Double-Flowering Pink—Flowers like small roses.

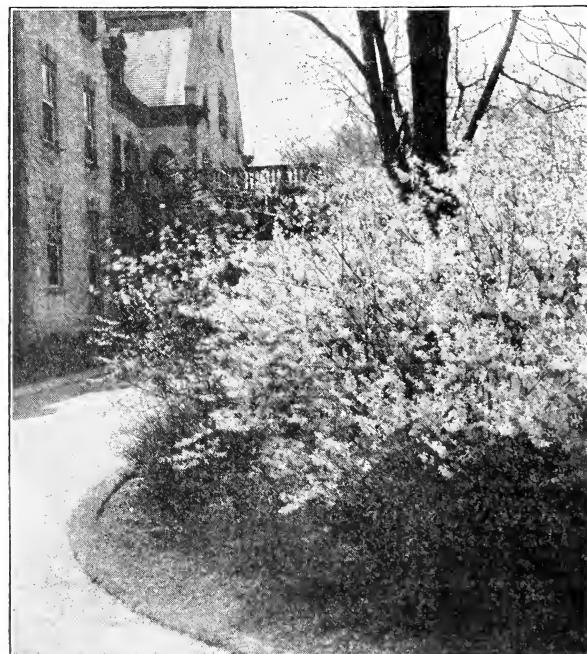
Double-Flowering White—An exquisite shrub, covered in early spring with a profusion of snow-white flowers.

ALTHEA (Rose of Sharon)

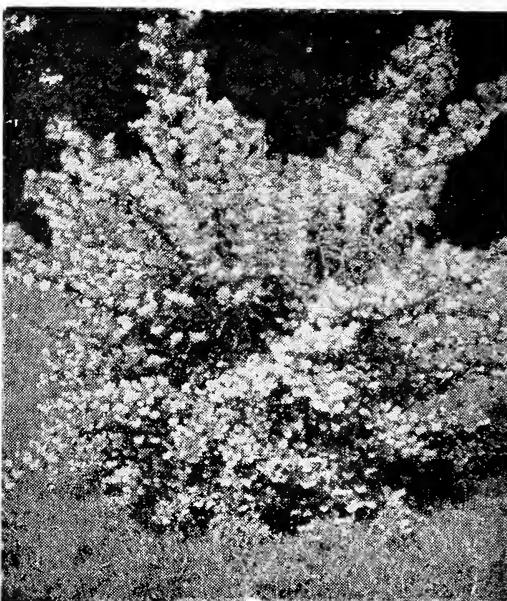
One of the most showy and beautiful flowering shrubs; flowers are of large size, very double, and full of various brilliant and striking colors—white, pink, purple. Deserves to be more extensively cultivated, as it blooms in the greatest profusion during three months.

BUDDLEIA (Butterfly Bush)

Commonly called "Summer Lilac." A hardy ornamental plant that attains at full growth a



FORSYTHIA, GOLDEN BELL



DEUTZIA, PRIDE OF ROCHESTER

height of 4 to 7 feet. Is a fine grower and an excellent bloomer. Very attractive.

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS

Also known as "Sweet-Scented Shrub." Is hardy; leaves large and glossy; flowers double and chocolate-colored, with a rich, quaint fragrance.

CREPE MYRTLE (Lagerstroemia)

A very handsome shrub, hardy; flowers very freely, almost concealing the plant with its beautiful fringed pink, white, red blossoms.

Pink (L. *Indica alba*)—A beautiful shrub; striking and showy.

DEUTZIA

Crenata fl. pl.—One of the most charming shrubs in cultivation. Flowers very double, bell-shaped, white, tinged with rose.

Fortunei—Flowers snow-white, of great beauty; single.

Gracilis—Flowers pure white, bell shaped quite dwarf. Blooms early in April.

Pride of Rochester—Double white, with pink at back of petals. Large panicles and blooms early.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell)

Shrubs with deep green leaves and bright yellow flowers all along the slender stems; very early flowering.

HONEYSUCKLE, Upright

White Tartarian—Flowers pure white; very fragrant.

Pink Tartarian—Similar to above, except flowers are pink.

HARDY HYDRANGEA

Arborescens Grandiflora—Also called "Snowball Hydrangea" and "Hills of Snow." The blooms are of the very largest size, of pure snow-white color. One of its most valuable char-



FRENCH HYDRANGEA

acteristics is its coming into bloom just after the passing of all the early spring shrubs, while its long season of bloom, from early June through August, renders it doubly valuable to every owner of a garden; perfectly hardy.

NEW FRENCH HYDRANGEAS

Avalanche—Splendid large white, which has made a reputation for itself during the past two seasons. Easy variety to force.

Bouquet Rose—Has large trusses of well-formed flowers, rosy-amber turning to bright pink; has proven a special favorite in the New York market.

La France—Strong grower, immense trusses of deeply fringed flowers of a delicate shade of rose.

La Lorraine—Large flowers; pale rose, turning to bright pink; has become a general favorite during the past two years.

OLDER VARIETY HYDRANGEA

Otaksa—The old standby.

LILAC (Syringa)

Large-growing shrubs; large, green, attractive foliage; clusters of flowers in the spring and early summer.

Purple—Very fragrant: one of the best.

White—Flowers pure white; fragrant and beautiful.

PEACH, Double-Flowering

Rose—Highly ornamental, and very showy in the spring, covered with rose-colored flowers like small roses.

White—Double like a rose.



JAPAN SNOWBALL

PHILADELPHUS

Coronarius (Garland Syringa)—A well-known and highly esteemed shrub, with pure white, highly scented flowers, which blossom very early in graceful sprays, and have a resemblance to orange blossoms.

JAPAN QUINCE

A popular and very valuable showy shrub. It is hardy and enduring, forms a beautiful bush or hedge; the prevailing and most desirable color, we think, is the deep crimson; blossoms early in spring, and produces considerable fruit, which increases its value as an ornament.

SMOKE TREE (Purple Fringe)

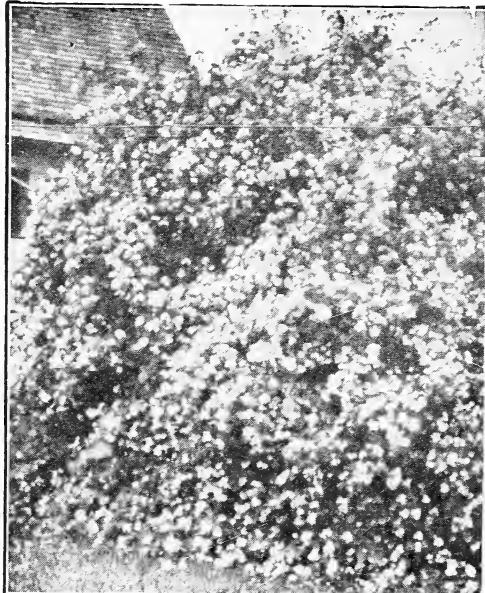
A tall-growing shrub, producing curious, hair-like flowers, resembling mist.

SNOWBERRY

Red Snowberry—A graceful growing shrub, most conspicuous in the fall when its branches, clustered full of bright red berries, droop to the ground beneath their weight. Thrives in densely shaded situations.

White Snowberry—doubly attractive as it produces small

pink flowers in June and large white ones in the fall that hang on far into winter.



PHILADELPHUS, CORONARIUS



SPRAYS OF SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI

SNOWBALL (Viburnum)

Common—A. magnificent and favorite shrub; has large, globular heads of white flowers in spring.

Japan—From North China. Has very rich, deep green foliage; of handsome form and beautiful globular heads; pure white flowers, quite distinct from those of the above sort. A very desirable shrub.

SPIREA

A very hardy, popular family of shrubs, of easy cultivation.

Anthony Waterer—A fine dwarf variety, bearing large clusters of rosy-crimson

flowers. If the flowers are removed as they fade, the plant will bloom continuously throughout the summer. There is no better summer plant for bordering high growing shrubs.

Billardii—Rose-colored; blooms nearly all summer.

White—Large, round clusters of white flowers in May.

Van Houttei—Large, white flowers; profuse bloomer, and in latter part of March.

TAMARIX

Tamarix Africana—A tall growing shrub with feather foliage like that of the Jupiter. Small pink flowers in May and June. Is splendid for planting in damp places.

WEIGELIA

Rosea—This is one of the most charming shrubs in cultivation; it cannot be too highly recommended. The flowers are large and of a deep rose color, and are borne in great profusion.

Alba—Flowers pure white, retaining their purity during the entire flowering season: foliage large; habit vigorous; a very profuse bloomer.



WEIGELIA



Evergreen Department

For all around the year satisfaction, Evergreens fill the bill. Their many varied types sound a pleasant note of contrast when planted among deciduous neighbors. Their amazing colors and changing shapes throughout the year are never ending sources of joy and pleasure. From the very day they are planted they are most decorative and useful. Time only intensifies their beauty and piles up their usefulness with compound interest.

Coniferous Evergreens

Conifers when properly placed, add more distinction as well as age and beauty to a planting, than probably any other class of Evergreens. Never plant in straight lines or to themselves in any quantity where a tin-soldiery effect may be produced. In allowing the height to be broken by a smaller shrub in front, the effect and combination is pleasing and their growth is so slow that they never outgrow their place. The lower limbs of Conifers should always be allowed to remain, for in moving them, the beauty of practically all Conifers is destroyed.

Arbor-Vitae

(Biotas and Thujas)

There are several types of Arborvitae in cultivation, and that which is known as the American Arborvitae which is prevalent in the Northern States does not succeed in our Southern climate, except under particular soil conditions. The types recommended for Southern planting are of the Orientalis or Chinese class;



DWARF GREEN ARBOR-VITAE

there being a great many good varieties belonging to this group. We are listing below the varieties which we have to offer.

A. Aurea Nana (Dwarf Golden)—Fine plant of dwarf habit; attains a height of six to eight feet. Is Compact and bushy; rich golden-tipped foliage. Always beautiful from the little plant until it attains full size. The golden color is more clearly brought out in group planting.

A. Compacta (Dwarf Green)—Handsome, upright grower, attractive, dark green foliage. Splendid for lawns, for screens, hedges and for massing.

A. Chinese (Oriental Arborvitae.)—Pale green, upright, thrifty grower. Fine for screens, hedges and windbreaks. Can be sheared to almost any shape. Large specimens very easily transplanted.

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE

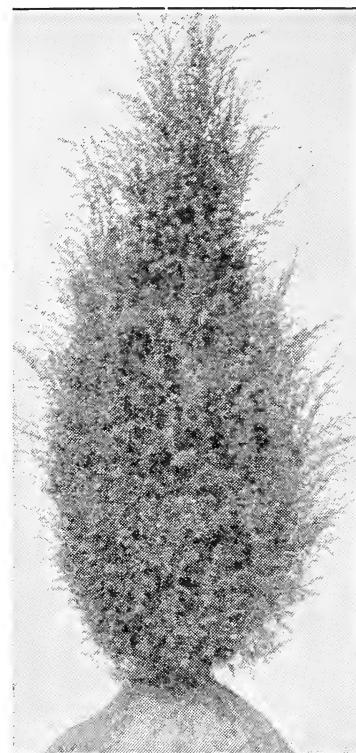
A. Elegantissima—Always maintains a pyramidal form. Probably the most golden of all Arborvitae. One of the most artistic of the Arborvitae family. Fine in background.

A. Pyramidalis (Slender)—Erect, symmetrical growth. Growth to considerable height, sometimes fifteen to twenty feet. Compact branches and foliage, forming a pyramid shape. Pea-green foliage. One of the very best varieties.

A Pyramid Compact—Similar to slender



SABINA JUNIPER



PUNIPER, IRISH

Pyramidalis, but has wider and more compact top, 2 or 3 times as thick as Pyramidalis.

A Rosedale—One would never take this to be an Arborvitae. Color unlike any other; light bluish gray, is unique and distinctive in appearance. Maintains its shape perfectly. Has very compact plume-like foliage.

Cedars

Cedar, Blue (Juniperus Glauca). A distinct light blue variety. Foliage is silvery blue, both summer and winter. Beautiful purple berries which cover the tree in late autumn and winter are a striking contrast against the light foliage. It grows 18 feet high, uniform spread.

Cedrus Deodara—Sometimes called Himalayan Cedar, native of the Himalaya Mountains in Asia. Color resembles that of Rosedale Arborvitae. The young foliage coming on the tips of small branchlets, having the appearance of tufts of blue feathers. Perfectly informal in growth. So many times referred to by Rudyard Kipling as Indian Cedar. One of the finest and most beautiful Cedars for coast planting, as individuals.

Cedar Red, Southern Type. (Juniperus Virginiana.)—The favorite of all Junipers. Foliage is a beautiful light green in summer, turning to a purplish bronze in winter, rather soft texture and takes a graceful growth. Is scalelike and very flexible. In season the tree is covered with bright blue and silver colored berries which remain on the branches for a length of time. Grows to 30 feet high. Attractive as sentinels at entrances and along walks.



NORWAY SPRUCE

Cypress

Italian Cypress (*Sempervirens Fastigata*).—Tall, slender, tapering conifer; erect branches forming a narrow columnar head. Foliage consists of very small overlapping scale-like leaves, branches lying close to stems. The classical cypress of the Greek and Roman writers. The Italian Cypress is very greatly valued in landscape planting and you should give it liberal consideration in ordering.

Junipers

Conifers of easy growth, hardy and long-lived. This splendid group is becoming more popular each year. Their various shades of green are very effective in landscape plantings, when properly grouped, that is, in placing the taller varieties for the background and graduating the plants until the creeping sorts are in front.

Juniperus Chinensis Procumbens (Japanese Trailing Juniper)—Its branches are covered with short sharp-needled foliage of a deep somber green. In late autumn, it is covered with small, shining, purplish berries. Growth is solid and rapid. When matured, it very often extends from 10 to 15 feet in every direction, over the ground, but acquires a height of only 2 feet, at the most.

Juniperus Excelsa Stricta—Very symmetrical conical outline. Makes a very dense growth of prickly foliage of a

pleasing bluish green color. Rather of a slow growth. Excellent for formal planting. Height about 5 feet.

Juniperus Pfitzeriana—A fine, new, hardy Juniper. Very distinctive in appearance. The spreading branches grow upward, then outward forming a flat top and irregular outlines. Foliage is bright green in Spring; changing to deep green in the Autumn and Winter. Valuable where it is not desired to obstruct the view.

Juniperus Sabina—A carpet of green. One of the favorite creeping forms. A vigorous grower, very dense and never changes in color. Average height, 1 foot with a spread of 6 to 8 feet. Excellent to cover ground.

Spruce

Norway Spruce—Perhaps the best known for mass planting, or as shelter or screen. Its glossy, dark green needles and rugged branches will stand the smoke of cities.

Pine

Austrian Pine—One of the best for border of the Spruces—is hardy, it grows rapidly, adapts itself to almost any soil. Makes a fine specimen tree, good for screens or windbreaks; as a sheared hedge absolutely impenetrable.



AUSTRIAN PINE

Broad Leaved Evergreens

Most of these Trees and Shrubs should have the leaves cut off when transplanted; when the leaves are left on the evaporation is so great as frequently to exhaust the sap before the plant is established sufficiently to supply the demand.

Ligustrum (Privet Family)

The Shrub Essential to Landscaping.

The word "Ligustrum" in the above sense signifies not a shrub or tree, but a family of shrubs and trees. The Ligustrum is, in all possibility, the largest and most neglected family of broad-leaf Evergreens, in the coast country. There are any number of varieties ranging in height from 18 inches to 30 feet, and aside from their rich, dark Evergreen foliage, they produce beautiful white blooms in both Spring and late Fall, followed by small black and in some varieties, green or purplish berries, often remaining on the branchlets all Winter. They are rarely attacked by insects, and unlike a great many other broad-leaf shrubs and trees, grow well on limey and alkali soils, giving them a wide adaptability. They serve well, either in groups or as individual specimens.

L. Amurensis—Practically Evergreen in this country and where not trimmed makes a fine large shrub for screen and specimen planting; informal in growth and habit. Small, light green leaves. When planted in groups of 3 to 5 in background, gives fine sky lines. Attains a height of from 20 to 30 feet, with a corresponding breadth. Quite distinct from all other varieties of Privets. This is the finest of all Privets for hedge purposes, being known as Amoor River Privet in hedge planting.

L. Chinensis Nana—Probably the densest growing, fine-leaf Privet known. A decided improvement over the Amurensis. Naturally grows into nice shape.

L. Japonica (Japanese Privet)—For a quick-growing, broad-leaf Evergreen tree, especially in arid climates and where there is excessive lime and alkali in the soil, the Ligustrum Japonica fills a place no other shade tree does. As a shade tree, for specimens, or for borders or banking around buildings or in landscape effects this can not be surpassed by any other tree or shrub. Tree a sturdy, upright grower, with large thick, glossy, elongated, curved leaves. White flowers in Spring followed by clusters of blackberries. Makes beautiful specimen shrub when allowed to grow informally.

L. Japanese Compact Wax—The very finest of all the Ligustrum family. We have carefully preserved and kept to itself, the true type as imported. The foliage is so dark that it is nearly black; leaves exceedingly thick and shiny.

In Spring, the large clusters of white flowers make a pretty showing; these are followed by black berries which remain on the bush practically all Winter. It keeps a uniform, compact shape; its breadth usually greater than its height. Very leafy, indispensable for low planting. When seen bordering in foundation planting or as an individual specimens, there is no other plant its equal in beauty the year around. It is also very attractive as a hedge or border plant.

L. Lucidum Variegated—Practically the same in growth and habit as the Ligustrum Japanese Compact Wax. Foliage a little smaller; leaves are beautifully mottled with a lighter shade of green and lemon yellow.

L. Lucidum—Of low spreading habit. Compact grower. Exceedingly fine for specimen planting and to mark entrances and property lines.



LIGISTRUM OVALIFOLIUM

L. Lucidum Nana—This is considered a deciduous shrub but along the extreme coast country where the water backs the cold, to a certain degree, it maintains in ordinary years, a greater part of its foliage, but cannot be classed as an Evergreen. Rapid grower, leaves thick, pointed and small; dark green in color.

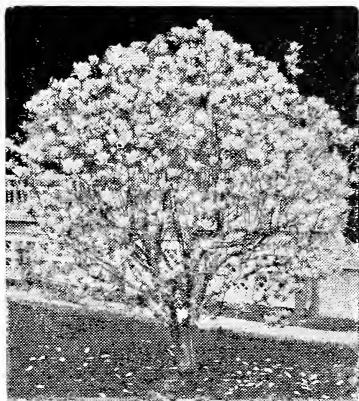
L. Macrophyllum—An exceedingly rare and beautiful form of the Japanese Privet. Leaves of immense size, green color, turning to brownish green in Autumn. A most distinct and attractive variety. Ultimate height, 12 to 15 feet.

L. Marginatum (Aurea)—Vigorous grower, with large leaves richly margined with yellow. Stands the sun well. In winter, large clusters of purple berries combined with the yellow foliage make a very attractive effect. Ultimate height, 20 feet.

L. Nepalense—Fills the required place in foundation planting between the taller, ranker growing varieties (Japonica and Pyramidalis) and the lower growing varieties (Japanese Compact Wax and Lucidum.) Takes a very uniform, spreading, upright shape. The ends of the slender, brownish limbs take a graceful curve. The leaves are rather small and pointed upwards usually, and are very thick and glossy.

L. Ovalifolium—Commonly known as California Privet. Foliage large, dark green. Upright grower, bushy. Better as specimen than for hedge.

L. Pyramidalis (Vulgare)—Foliage medium size, usually round. Thick, dark evergreen, which is especially desirable where a pyramidal, compact shrub is needed. It fills the place in a broad-leaf Evergreen planting that the Italian Cypress and Lombardy Poplar fill in a planting of their class.



MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA

leaves and white flowers; delightfully fragrant.
Holly (*Ilex opaca*). (Evr.)—Upright, symmetrical, bushy tree, attaining a height of 15 to 20 feet. Bears scarlet berries in winter. Leaves shiny green, with thorny points. Valuable for holiday decorations.

Abelia Grandiflora—A pretty, low-growing, decided Evergreen Shrub of a straggling growth, covered with white flowers tinged with pink, from May until frost.

Live Oak (*Quercus Virginiana*). (Evr.)—One of the finest and most popular Evergreen shade and ornamental trees. It is a comparatively quick grower, is symmetrical in shape, entirely evergreen, has dark, glossy green foliage and is a very clean tree for lawn and avenue planting.

Wild Peach—Beautiful for hedges, screens, or as single specimens.

Euonymus Japonica—Very popular evergreen shrub; fine for planting singly in garden or lawn; easily trimmed into any desired form; excellent for hedges; leaves dark green.

Euonymus Aurea—Leaves golden variegated; very striking.

Magnolia Grandiflora—The finest of all broad-leaved evergreens, with most magnificent flowers; very fragrant; succeeds everywhere; the grandest tree of the South.

Magnolia Fuscata—Dwarf growing variety; is covered with a profusion of small flowers, ex-

Tree Box (*Buxus*)—A fine compact evergreen shrub; leaves round; deep, glossy green; can be trained in any desirable form by shearing. **Dwarf**—For borders and edging; best plant in cultivation.

Camellia Japonica—White and Colored—This magnificent shrub is half hardy. A partially shaded situation, especially where protected from the cold winds of winter, will give the best results. It is advisable to shelter the flower-buds with a covering during cold weather in winter, otherwise they may not open well. A soil well mixed with leaf-mold is the most desirable, and the best season for transplanting is October and November, and from middle of February to end of March.

Camphor Tree (*Cinnamomum Camphora*)—This tree is one of the most beautiful evergreen trees imaginable; attains a height of 50 to 60 feet; of upright habit; forms a beautiful dense crown; most valuable for its wood; from it is extracted the camphor of commerce; too tender for general cultivation; it winter-kills unless season is mild.

Cape Jessamine (*Gardenia Florida*)—A well-known shrub, with bright green



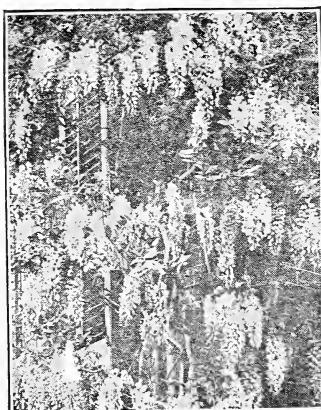
ABELIA GRANDIFLORA

haling a most exquisite fragrance, similar to ripe banana; a great favorite; blooms in April and May.

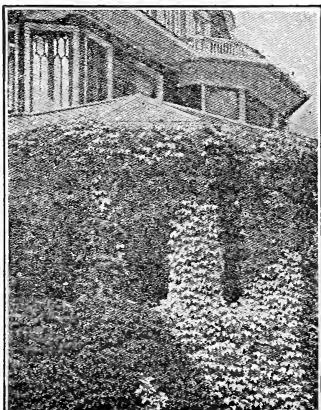
Sweet Olive (*Olea fragrans*)—A beautiful evergreen, producing small white, very fragrant flowers; blooms nearly all winter.

Climbing Vines

Nothing adds so quickly to the comfort and charm of the home and garden as well-placed vines. They soften the stiff lines of buildings, soon hide the unsightly neglected spots, and are cheerful and cooling during the summer days.



WISTARIA



BOSTON IVY

Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston Ivy)—A beautiful hardy Japanese species. Leaves overlap one another, forming a dense sheet of green. Three-year old field grown plants.

Ampelopsis (Virginia Creeper)—A vigorous native variety.

Clematis Paniculata—Small white flower, in clusters.

Clematis Henri—Large single white flowers.

Clematis Jackmanii—Large single blue flowers.

Halleana Honeysuckle—Vigorous, evergreen, white.

Gold-leaved Honeysuckle—The leaves bright green, vigorous.

Wistaria Chinensis (Purple Chinese)

Wistaria Chinensis (White Chinese)

Wistaria (Japanese), purple.

English Ivy—A strong vine for walls; evergreen.

Yellow Jasmine—Native bright yellow, fragrant flower.

Kudzu Vine—A very strong grower.

Smilax (Jackson Vine)—A beautiful evergreen vine.

Confederate Jasmine—Very fragrant white flowers.

Roses—Queen of the Garden

NO. 1 FIELD GROWN

Roses are the most important flowering shrubs of the South. Nowhere in the country do they develop in such beauty or bloom in such profusion. No garden is complete without its rose-bed; no planting scheme is perfect which does not provide a place for them.

H. T., Hybrid Tea; T., Tea; H. P., Hybrid Perpetual; P., Perpetual; E. B., Everbloom

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI



Cornelia Cook (T.)—A fine rose both in bud and flower; pure white. E. B.

Croquette Des Alpes (H. P.)—Pure white delicately tinted with blush at first opening. E. B.

Clothilde Soupert (P.)—Pure white shaded in center with pink; vigorous.

Duchess de Brabant—Light rose shading to salmon; very free; vigorous. E. B.

Dinsmore (H. P.)—Bright cherry red, hardy and seldom out of bloom. E. B.

Etoile de France (H. T.)—A lovely rose, is clear red crimson velvet. E. B.

Etoile de Lyon (T.)—Bright sulphur yellow, fine form, large size. E. B.

Frau Karl Druschki (H. P.)—White American Beauty. Very large, snow white, perfectly formed; superb.

Gruss an Teplitz (H. T.)—Bright scarlet crimson, full-cupped, very free. E. B.

Gainsboro (H. T.)—Very large, delicately tinged fawn almost white; very hardy and free. E. B.

General Jacqueminot (H. P.)—Brilliant scarlet-crimson; very vigorous and hardy.

Helen Gould, or Bauldin (H. T.)—Bright red, free grower and bloomer; good.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H. T.)—Creamy white, very double; extra fine. E. B.

La France (H. T.)—Forcing; the queen of pink roses.

American Beauty (H. T.)—Beautiful, perfect red rose.

Antoine Verdier (H. T.)—Glowing pink, shading to rich crimson.

Baby Rambler (P.)—This rose is of dwarf habits, and is continually in bloom from early spring until frost.

Blumenschmidt (T.)—Pure citron yellow, vigorous and hardy; grand. E. B.

Bride (T.)—Pure white, is tinged with pink at center; large and full. E. B.

Bessie Brown (T.)—Large creamy white; very vigorous, strong and full. E. B.

Bon Silene (T.)—Salmon to pale pink, slow grower, fine buds. E. B.

Black Prince (H. T.)—Deep blackish crimson, large full and globular. E. B.

Catherine Mermet (T.)—Light, rosy-flesh color; large and full; fine sort. E. B.



AMERICAN BEAUTY

Maman Cochet (T.)—Deep rosy pink one of the very best; very hardy. E. B.

Madam Alfred Carriere (H. N.)—White flushed with rose; vigorous, a free bloomer.

Mrs. B. R. Cant (T.)—Deep rose color; extra fine; very vigorous; gold medal. E. B.

Magna Charta (H. P.)—Bright rose; is very large and double; good form; fragrant.

Marie Van Houtte (T.)—Canary yellow; full and fine form; continuous bloomer.

Mlle. Franceska Kruger (T.)—Variable, deep yellow with copper shades. E. B.

Madam Plantier (H. P.)—Pure white; a fine spring bloomer.

Madam Masson (H. P.)—Very large; bright brilliant red; sweet scented; free bloomer.

Mme. Caroline Testout (H. T.)—Forcing; brilliant satiny rose.

Mabel Morrison (H. P.)—White, flushed rose, cupped; very free.

Moss Red (M.)—Light red well mossed; very fine.

Moss Pink (M.)—Pale rose, medium sized flower; very good.

Madam Lombard (T.)—Salmon, shaded and flushed rose; fine. E. B.

Papa Gontier (T.)—Dark red, flushed crimson, semi-double; fine buds; extra. E. B.



SUNBURST

Paul Neyron (H. P.)—Deep rose, very large flower, full and double; extra fine.

Perle Des Jardins (T.)—Deep straw yellow, large bud, full and double. E. B.

Radiance (H. T.)—Very vigorous free grower, strong upright canes, lovely rosy pink flowers, shading coppery red.

Sunrise—Pale salmon to bronzy yellow.

Sunburst—Yellowest everbloomer.

Sunset—Rich golden amber, shaded to copper.

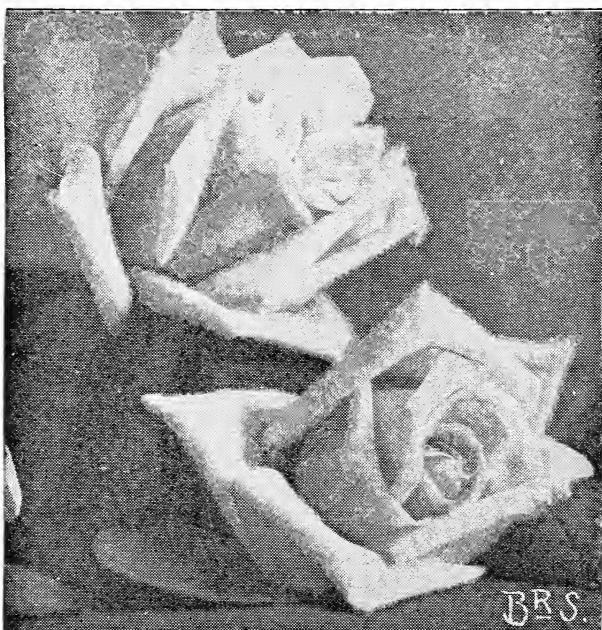
William R. Smith (T.)—Salmon to rose pink; beautiful flesh tints; extra fine. E. B.

White La France (H. T.)—Fine pearly white, tinted fawn; superb. E. B.

White Bougere (T.)—Pure ivory white, does not pink; extra fine. E. B.

White Malmaison (B.)—Creamy white, fine bedder; very vigorous grower.

Yellow Cochet (T.)—Clear sulphur yellow; large and free; full; constant. E. B.



LA FRANCE

B.R.S.

Hardy Climbing Roses

NO. 1 FIELD GROWN

Climbing Kaiserin—Pure white, is a strong and vigorous grower; extra fine.

Climbing Meteor—A grand climber; color velvety maroon; very free bloomer.

Climbing Malmaison—Clear flesh edged with blush; large and very double.

Cloth of Gold—Sulphur yellow, deep, large and double.

Marchal Neil—Immense deep yellow flowers, richest tea fragrance of all roses.

Reine Marie Henriette—Deep cherry red; very fine and fragrant.

Pillar of Gold—Apricot yellow shaded carmine pink; vigorous and fine.

William Allen Richardson—Very deep orange yellow; medium size; very showy.

Dorothy Perkins—Beautiful shell pink; flowers in large clusters.

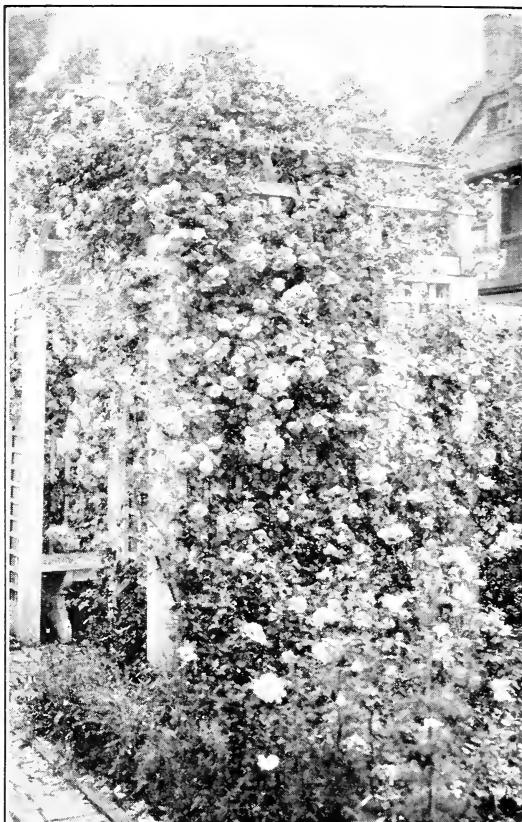
Crimson Rambler—Bright crimson flowers produced in clusters, pyramidal form.

Seven Sisters—Crimson to white and all intermediate shades.

White Rambler—Small flowers changing to canary yellow.

Yellow Rambler—Sulphur yellow; fine.

Yellow Banksia—Very hardy and strong, clear sulphur yellow.



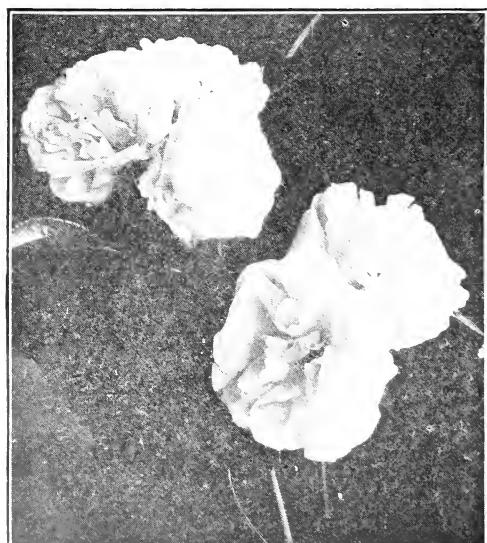
CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY

Climbing American Beauty (H. C.)—This rose, a seedling of American Beauty, undoubtedly has a great future. Same color, size and fragrance as the parent plant, with the advantage of climbing habit, good foliage and better blooming qualities. \$1.00 each.

Excelsa—A Crimson Rambler with bright, glossy Wichuraina foliage that does not blight or mildew and has all the qualities that have made the old Crimson Rambler popular, without any of its defects, and you will gain some idea of the strong growing, hardy crimson-scarlet pillar rose.

Shower of Gold (H. W.)—A vigorous growing "Yellow Rambler" with Wichuraina foliage of high metallic luster. Blooms produced in masses of deep golden yellow and orange.

Thousand Beauties—Flowers upon first opening are most delicate shade of pink, changing to rosy carmine. Gets its name from its many flowers and variation in coloring; very beautiful.



THOUSAND BEAUTIES

Hardy Bulbs

Cannas—These are the most popular and most magnificent of all summer-blooming plants for brilliant bedding and massing; elegant tropical foliage. Strong divisions: white, red, yellow, etc., 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Tuberoses—One of the best known and most easily grown summer flowering bulbs. Easily recognized by its exquisite fragrance and beautiful flower spikes which are borne on long stems. Extra strong, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Calla Lilies—This large white general favorite is one of the easiest to grow. Give rich soil, and abundance of water. Large bulbs, 35c each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Bermuda Lilies—35c each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Peonies—Of all the flowers in the hardy garden, the Peony is easily recognized as the Queen—in fact, it vies with the rose for that title in many ways, for while in bloom it is without question the most glorious object in the garden. White and Red, 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

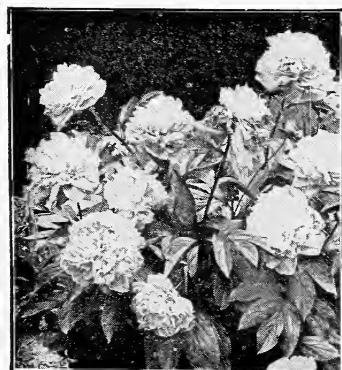
Tulips—For grand effect as an early spring flower the tulip probably heads the list of bulbous plants. They are so entirely hardy, easily cared for, flower so freely in city or in country, sun or shade. 20c each; \$2 per dozen.

Hyacinths—The Hyacinth is one of the most popular of the fall bulbs and commands a place in every home garden. There is

nothing more attractive than a planting of them, with their brilliant colors. Assorted colors: 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Caladium (Elephant's Ear)—One of the most effective and easily grown foliage plants for the lawn or border. Select bulbs, 7 to 9 inches in circumference. 25c each.

Lily of the Valley—Well known. One of the most charming of the spring perennials. Hardy and blooms freely. 25c each.



HARDY PEONIES



CANNA



HYACINTHS

Miscellaneous Plants

Rhubarb (Pie Plant)—Should be found in every home garden. Grows almost anywhere and under almost any condition, but the richer the ground, the more tender the growth. \$2.00 per dozen.

Asparagus—One of the earliest vegetables. Every home should have it. \$1.25 per dozen.

June Berry—Blue-black fruits. 18 to 24 in., 25c each.

Gooseberry—Useful in cooking, whether green or ripe, and can be canned with such facility that it is being very extensively cultivated. 12 to 18 inch, 25c each.

Hints on Planting

THE ORCHARD. As near the residence as possible, and when possible let the land slope to the North.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL. The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, naturally dry or made so by drainage. Peaches and plums should be planted on high, well drained soil. Before planting prepare the land by thoroughly plowing. Lay off the rows at required distances, and dig holes at least two feet wide and two feet deep. Fill the holes by breaking in the sides, commencing at the bottom and going upward. Use surface soil in filling up, and with this mix one or two shovelfuls of thoroughly decomposed barnyard manure, or use on or two pounds of good bonemeal. All fertilizers must be thoroughly incorporated with the soil. Avoid the contact of the roots with heating manures.

SELECTION OF TREES. For this climate experience has taught us that one and two-year-old trees of thrifty growth are the most desirable. Success in transplanting is increased according as attention is paid in selecting well-rooted trees, instead of heavily branched ones. Give as many sound roots and as little head to a tree as possible.

PREPARATION OF TREES. Before planting remove the broken roots, making a clean cut from the under side with a sharp knife. Two-year-old trees should have their branches cut back to half their length, or less; the lower limbs less than those above, cutting in shorter as you go upward, leaving the leader the longest. The trees should be set about the same depth they stood in the nursery.

CULTIVATION. To get good results from your trees, keep them well cultivated. Stir the soil frequently during the summer. Remove all suckers and branches which start below the head of the tree. For the first two years cultivate the orchard in some hoed crop, suited to the location, such as cotton, vegetables, melons or any like crop. Cultivate frequently. Never plant corn or small grains or peas, except the iron peas, in your orchard. If the soil is devoid of lime or potash, supply the deficiency with bonemeal, hardwood ashes, or a good commercial fertilizer. You cannot get a healthy growth on your tree unless the orchard is supplied with the proper plant food.

MULCHING. A most necessary factor in successful planting. Cover a space around the tree or shrub to a distance of 3 feet, using coarse manure—lawn clippings, or grass, are effective for this purpose if manure cannot be secured. The mulching retains moisture, facilitates quick growth and retards the growth of weeds.

STAKING. Every large tree should be thoroughly staked and tied with some soft material. Constant motion of the wind kills more newly planted trees than any other cause. They cannot make roots give fibers unless they are perfectly stationary, therefore every planted should give special care to this planting point; you will save your trees.

INSECTS AND DISEASES hurtful to trees and plants can be controlled to a degree, by following advice given in bulletins issued free at our agricultural colleges.

DISTANCES APART required by trees vary with the strength of soil, also with the variety. Trees, vines or plants on rich, deep soil require more space than on a light thin soil. Large, strong growers require more space than small, weak or dwarf growers. The following distances are recommended on average land:

Apple, peach and pear, 20 feet; 108 trees per acre.

Plum and apricot, 16 feet; 170 trees per acre.

Grape and fig, 10 feet; 435 trees per acre.

Blackberries, 4 by 8 feet; 1345 vines per acre.

Pecan, 60 by 60 feet; 12 trees per acre.

Spraying

We earnestly urge the careful spraying of all fruit trees and grape vines if sound fruit is expected. Unless great attention is given to this, disastrous results must follow from insect depredations and fungus diseases. Many excellent apparatuses are manufactured, and every fruit grower should own one of a size commensurate with the area of his orchard. In the use of the various solutions much care should be given to their proper strength, and especially that while being used they be kept continually stirred in order to keep them uniform in their effects. Nearly all should be used during cloudy weather or late in the afternoon.

PARIS GREEN. Actively poisonous. Use one pound of the poison to 200 gallons of water or other solutions. Dissolve a little flour paste in the water to make it sticky. Stir frequently. Applied to trees it is a sure cure for all insect plagues.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE. Dissolve one pound of sulphate of copper in one gallon of hot water in one vessel; in another, shake one pound of rock lime in two gallons of cold water. When cool pour in the copper solution and strain. Add seven gallons of water before using. This solution is effective against fungii, certain mildews and fruit diseases, but must not be applied full strength after buds and leaves put out.

Peaches, Plums Etc.

CURCULIO. Spray the trees when blossoms fall, with solution of Paris green; repeat in two weeks if necessary.

BORER. During November or December scrape the earth from the collar of roots and carefully examine for larvae or grubs. Apply a wash of lime and sulphur. Early in February apply a handful of unleached ashes and earth up the trees, forming a cone 6 inches above the surface.

BLACK KNOT IN PLUMS. Cut off all affected branches below affected parts and burn to prevent its spreading.

SAN JOSE SCALE (pronounced San Ho-Zay). The most deadly enemy known to the peach, plum, etc. A minute scale insect, feeding upon sap through bark, by insertion of its thread-like beak. In our climate peach trees affected rarely survive over four years and the productive capacity becomes seriously impaired by the second season of infestation. The adult female is of dark gray color, about the size of a pin head, nearly round, with central nipple. Occurring abundantly upon a twig, it has the appearance of being ash-dusted. Such an appearance should excite suspicion. With bad infestation the bark becomes invisible. Rubbing with knife blade or finger-nail over such an "incrusted" limb will crush the bodies of the scales and appearance and feeling. Remedies—Winter spraying with lime-sulphur wash is the best remedy, and quite successful if carefully done. Mix 18 pounds of ground sulphur with sufficient water to make thick paste. Bring 50 gallons of water to a boil in a large iron kettle. Stir in sulphur paste and mix well. Add quickly 21 pounds of stone lime. Keep water boiling for at least 35 minutes, adding water as needed, and to make up for loss by evaporation, to 50 gallons. Use in brass spray pump, after straining through wire cloth. This must be applied thoroughly. For bad infection use kerosene emulsion.

KEROSENE EMULSION. One pound of hard soap dissolved in one gallon of boiling water; add to this while hot two gallons of kerosene, churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes of the consistency of butter. Add ten gallons of water before using a spray. Use during fair weather.

For full information in regard to spraying, etc., write to your State Agricultural Department.

CLINGMAN NURSERY
KEITHVILLE, LOUISIANA

Clingman Nursery

EVERGREENS, ROSES, SHRUBS, FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL TREES AND VINES

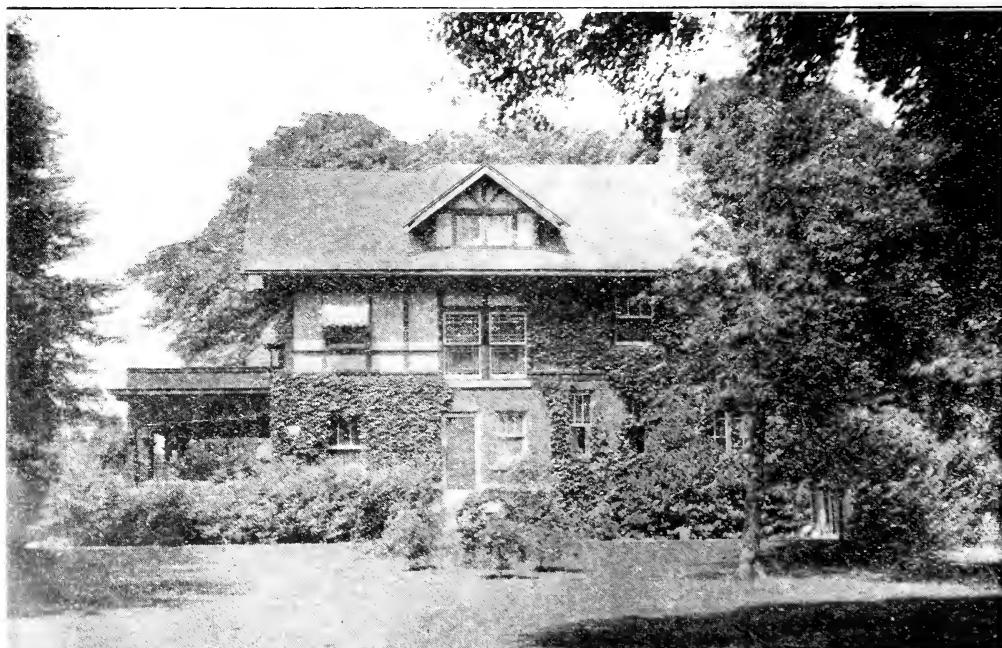
Keithville,

(Established 1873)

Louisiana



A PLEASING PERENNIAL GARDEN WITH EVERGREENS



A HOME WELL PLANTED TO ORNAMENTALS